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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1908.				
18th Jan.	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9508
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6523
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9506
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	30th Feb. „
NIEMA	6,288	Schmitz	13th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar 1908.

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RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mooker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
ETORORU MARU		K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEDOSHI MARU		T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mooker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	13th May	24th May.
ETORORU MARU		K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	23rd June	4th July.
MOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	1st July	13th July.
YEDOSHI MARU		T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	27nd July	8th Aug.
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LHASA	2,170	Frid. 24th Jan.	7 a. m. (direct).

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AFRICA	4596	P. Rötzsch	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOOK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	8995	P. Cragliotto	24th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
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VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	20th Jan. 1908

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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3269	31st Jan. 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar. „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,269	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eiya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 18,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking	
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Penglien (Mukden)	Shanghai	
Dairen (Dalny)	Sagoe ki	Tjeribon	
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Osaka		
Ichoe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SHANGHAI
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	SOURABAYA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	TIENTSIN.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOHAMA.
		YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Madras.	Bombay.	Foochow.
Bombay.	Mauritius.	Shanghai.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Calcutta.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lump

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA
RELIABILITY TRIALS
FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO 5TH INCLUSIVE.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS are requested to apply immediately for COUPON TICKETS for BOARD and MEALS for the whole JOURNEY.

Price per Ticket Rs. 50.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS can obtain all particulars by calling on the undersigned between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M.

N. M. MARSHALL,
1, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 20th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1908, for works in landing, carting, weighing and stacking all coals purchased by the Municipality.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the UNDERSIGNED who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. A copy of the former contract rates for similar work will be put up on the general notice board of the Municipal Office for the information of the tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW will be held on the 18th and 20th FEBRUARY, 1908.

FIRST ENTRIES for HORSE SHOW CLOSE on the 8th February, and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 11th February.

For Prospectus of Horse Show and all particulars apply to—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
15-17, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

FIRST ENTRIES for DOG SHOW CLOSE on 5th February and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on MONDAY, 10th February.

For Prospectus of Dog Show and all particulars apply to—

DOUGLAS BENNETT, ESQ.,
Honorary Secretary, Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, BOMBAY.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS FOR ARTHOTHAYA PUNNIYAKALAM FEAST AT DANUSHKOTI IN THE ISLAND OF RAMESWARAM, ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

CHEAP 2nd and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued at all Stations on the South Indian Railway, 75 miles and more distant from Rameswaram at single fare and one half for the double journey to Rameswaram for Passengers visiting Danushkoti in the Island of Rameswaram during the Arthothaya Punniyakalam Feast to be held on 2nd February, 1908.

The Return Tickets at reduced fares will be issued from 20th January, 1908 to 1st February, 1908 (both days inclusive) and will be available for return journey up to and inclusive of 15th February, 1908.

If used for the Return Journey after the 15th February, 1908, the difference between the reduced and Ordinary Fares will be levied.

Reserved accommodation will not be provided for concession ticket holders.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that certain Licensed Retailers of Spirits in Bombay are imposing on the public by selling inferior Whiskies as the brand of "JOHN HAIG." They use for this purpose bottles which have originally contained JOHN HAIG WHISKY.

The Public is WARNED against THIS FRAUD and we trust, for their own protection, they will assist us in stopping this nefarious practice.

Further, Notice is hereby given that on any case of such misrepresentation being discovered, legal proceedings will be immediately taken against the offending party or parties.

H. S. SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in India for
MESSRS. JOHN HAIG & CO.

EVERY INVESTOR
SHOULD READ
THE INDIAN INVESTORS' REFEREE.

A journal mainly written for Investors.

LATEST ADVICES REGARDING
PREMIUM BONDS
BY EVERY MAIL.

Single Copy ... ...As. 4
Annual Subscription ... ...Rs. 10

Published Every Saturday.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE COPY TO-DAY

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.

PRESENT their Compliments of the Season to Merchants, Officers and Stores !! CHOICE RANGE OF
HIGH CLASS CIGARS EXHIBITED.
A more Suitable Selection is Absolutely Impossible.
INSPECTION INVITED AT OUR PREMISES.
No. 24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS,
New Nagpada Road, Byculla.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FICTION.

Colonial Edition. Paper Cover, Rs. 1-12, Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Company's Servant. By Mrs. B. M. Croker.
The Inevitable Law. By F. E. Penny.
Mafoota. By Dolf Wyllerde.
The Woman in the Way. By Wm. Le Queux.
A Subaltern of Horse. By the Author of "On the Heels of De Wet."
Mrs. Strudge. By Percy White.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
The White Darkness. By Lawrence Mott.
Thou Fool. By John Joy Bell.
The Jester's Window. By Keble Howard. With Illustrations by Ralph Cleaver.
Lobelia of China. By Sadi Grant.
The Adventures of Count O'Connor. In the Dominions of The Great Mogal. By Henry Stace.
The Meddler. A Novel of Sorts. By H. De Vere Stacpoole and W. A. Bryce.
The Seamless Robe. By A. Channel.
Incapable Lovers, Limited. By W. W. Ward.
An English Girl. By Ford Medox Hueffer.
Nepenthes. By Florence Hayllar.
All Moonshine. By Richard Whiteing.
Seraphica. A Romance. By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Dollar City. By Lucas Cleeve.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope. With a frontispiece by A. H. Buckland.
The Election of Isabel. By Ronald Macdonald.
That Little ——? By Eyre Hussey.
The Spanish Prisoner. By Mrs. Phillip Champion De Crespigny.
The Diary of a Lost One. Edited by Margarete Bohme.
Cynthia in the Wilderness. By Hubert Wales.
Lord Jammarleigh's Secret. A Fair Story of to-day. By Roy Horniman.
The Secret Agent. A Simple Tale. By Joseph Conrad.
The Halo. By Baroness Von Hutton.
My Merry Rockhurst. Some Episode in the Life of Viscount Rockhurst, a friend of the King, at one time Constable of His Majesty's Tower. By Agnes and Egerton Castle.
The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. A Book for an Idle Holiday. By Jerome K. Jerome. Rs. 1-14.
William Jordon Junior. By J. C. Snaith.
St. Gwynifer. By Silas K. Hocking.
The Elixir of Life. By William Satchell. Cloth only.
Heiress of Densley Wold. By Florence Warden.
Valerie Upton. By Anne Douglas Sadgwick.
The Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman.
Whosoever Loveth, being the secret of a lady's maid. By William Le Queux.
The Thornton Device. By Caroline Grosvenor.
Rose Darham Surgeon. By David Lyall.
The Hidden Victim. By Heaton Hill.
My Racing Adventures. By Arthur Nightingale.
Lady Anne. By Morley Roberts.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
Love Unlocks the Door. By Annie S. Swan.
A Woman from the Sea. A Romance of '93. By John Bloundelle-Burton.
The Plotters of Peking. By Carlton Dawe.
The Daughter of Anderson Crow. By George Barr McCutcheon. Cloth only.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE FAMED
DE RESZKE CIGARETTES
AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
NEW PROGRAMME
will eclipse all the previous ones. Films.

1. Catch the Kid (Comic) ... ... 275 ft.
2. The Pirates (Dramatic and Emotional Scenes) ... ... 550 „
3. Quiet Hotel (very Comic) ... ... 350 „
4. Trip through French Colonies (interesting Native Views) ... ... 450 „
5. Enchanted Pond (Magical and Fantastic) 225 „
6. The Clock Maker's Secret (diabolicals tricks) ... ... 850 „
7. Making love with the Coalman's wife (full of very comic incidents) ... 350 „

GAIETY THEATRE.

Business Manager ..... JAS. BURY.
Touring Manager..... HAROLD G. COULTER.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1908.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
THE WONDERFUL CORRICKS
AND
LEONARD'S BEAUTIFUL PICTURES
ON A WORLD'S TOUR.

This Remarkable Combination which is one of the few Genuine "Family" Companies on Tour are now on their way Home, via India, after Phenomenally Successful Seasons in Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon.

Record Houses for a month in Calcutta.

11 Eleven Star Musicians, Vocalists, Bell Ringers, National Dancers, Humorists and Bio-Experts. 11

Headed by the Great Dramatic Soprano.

Miss ALICE CORRICK,

Direct from Immense success in Calcutta, MISS RUBY CORRICK,
The Young Champion Lady Cornettist,
MR. CHRIS YOUNG,
The cleverest of Humorous Scotch Artists, in conjunction with
LEONARD'S BEAUTIFUL PICTURES,
Which for Absolute Steadiness, Lack of Blurr or Flicker, Superiority of Subject, and Beauty of Colouring have never been equalled in India.

Theatre brilliantly illuminated inside and outside by Leonard's Electric Engine and Dynamo. Specially imported from Paris.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.

Box Plan Now open at S. ROSE and Co,
Commences 9-30. Carriages 11-45.

"EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH."

DHOBEE TALAO.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
During the week except on SATURDAY one EXTRA performance from 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)

TOWN HALL.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE
PRESENTS
THE
SCARLET TROUBADOURS,
Formerly Scarlet Mysteries,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JANUARY 20th.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Commence 9-30 P.M.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH.
GRAND CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children—Re. 1 to all Parts of the House.
Special Concession for Schools.
ADULTS AS USUAL.
Commence 4 P.M. Sharp.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY'S.

THE
SECOND
GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING
to be held in
ST. MARY'S COMPOUND, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
ON SUNDAY, 19th JANUARY, at 5 P.M. (S. T.).

PRESIDENT:—Mr. F. X. DeSouza, I. C. S.
SPEAKERS:—Mr. D. J. FERREIRA, Solicitor.
Rev. Ch. FLINK, S. J.

BENEDICTION.
SOCIAL GATHERING.

Admission 8 As.

Tickets may be had at FURTADO'S, or at the Entrance.

SKATING RINK.
TO-DAY, Saturday,
USUAL SESSIONS.
IN PREPARATION
THE SECOND GRAND,
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

Private Club Session
Every Thursday,
From 6 to 8 o'clock.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
OTHER DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Drawstring, Table Cloths, Chaddars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suiti, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks Sundries (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Hitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samaett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp't. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.—TO-DAY, at 2 P.M., of a consignment of PIECES of superior WOOLLEN VENETIANS, COATINGS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WHITE SERGE, etc., in the Shop vacated by Messrs. SHROFF BROS., on Hornby Road, Fort.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PERSE & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. Rs., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MUNSHI TEACHES HINDUSTANI and GUJARATI, in Two Months, Long experience. Excellent Testimonials. Moderate Terms. "MUNSHI," C/o Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

MINER and PROSPECTOR—Englishman is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as Prospector or Manager of Mines. Apply to Box No. 87, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

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25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	69 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 17.

Rain has fallen locally on the interior of the south of India.

The depression to west of India gave heavy rain in Teheran and Bushire yesterday and is to-day giving cloud in Baluchistan and in the extreme north of India. There is no evidence as yet as to its vicinity. The temperature has fallen on the Province of Bengal and is in large defect in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and East Central India.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the skies are cloudy or foggy in Bihar and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the Province of Bengal and contains the average amount of moisture. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, the temperature has fallen and in the Province of Bengal it is in moderate to large defect.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear except in the United Provinces and East Central India, from which area cloud and fog are reported. Humidity is equal to the average in the Central Provinces and above elsewhere. The temperature continues in defect, the deficiency being large at several stations in the United Provinces and East Central India.

In the north-west of India cloud has increased in Baluchistan in the extreme north and has appeared at a few stations in the Punjab. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average except in Upper India Hills where it is in large defect. The temperature has risen generally and is in excess in the Baluchistan Hills and Upper India and normal or in defect in the plains.

In the Peninsula, local rain has fallen in the interior of the South of India, the principal amounts being Nellore and Mysore 3-4 inch, Bellary and Ootacamund 1 and Bangalore 1 inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity has increased in the Deccan and is generally above the average. The temperature is normal in the north of Madras and West Coasts and in excess elsewhere.

Forecast.—Some rain is possible on the south of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is heavily overcast at Delhi and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air has become damper than usual throughout the district. Calms and northerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Yesterday's maximum had been cooler than usual throughout the district, more especially at Delhi and Ambala where the defect was as much as from 16° or 17°. During night, temperature was 5° to 6° below normal at Delhi and Ambala.

United Provinces.—Cloud is moderate to heavy in amount at Mainguri. Cawnpore and Allahabad and the moisture in the air is in slight to moderate excess of normal. The direction of air movement is westerly or south-westerly generally. Weather during the day and night time has been cooler than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is still in excess of normal. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Jacobabad and Jaipur and from north-easterly direction at Karachi while calm was recorded at Kotah and Ajmer. Temperature both during day and night had been cooler than usual in most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the quantity of moisture has been equal to normal at Ahmedabad, in slight defect at Raipur and in slight to considerable excess elsewhere. The direction of air movement has been northerly at Bhavnagar Para and Surat and generally north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been about normal or 3° warmer at Surat and Veraval and 2° to 9° cooler at the remaining stations. During night, temperature was 4° to 7° in defect of normal in Central India West and at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para and Bhuj.

Central Provinces.—The sky has become overcast at Saugor while it has been free from cloud in other places. Humidity has been in slight to moderate defect of normal at Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda and in slight to considerable excess elsewhere. Wind was north-westerly at Raipur, Chanda and Nagpur while calms and north-easterly breezes prevailed elsewhere. Temperature both during day and night has not yet commenced to recover and is in moderate to large defect of normal.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity has been in excess of normal. Calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been fairly normal at Bombay and 2° to 4° cooler at the remaining stations. During night, temperature was about normal at Mormugao and Karwar and 1° to 2° warmer at Bombay and Ratnagiri.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Nizamabad, is heavily overcast or nearly so at Hyderabad and Poona and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has become drier than usual at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and more or less damp in other places. Calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. The variations of the maximum temperature have been generally small while those of the minimum show an excess of from 4° to 10° at Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Ordinary cold weather conditions prevail generally over the greater part of the country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

1 There will be a parade at the Riding School on Tuesday the 21st Instant at 7-30 a m.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

2 There will be a drill at Santa Cruz for members residing in that neighbourhood on Wednesday the 22nd Instant at 7 a m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

T. W CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

385 CORPS PARADE INSPECTION.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p m on Saturday the 18th instant and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for the Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India at 1st Aiming Rifle Practice.
Dress—Khaki and caps.

387 REGTL. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday next the 20th instant at 6-45 p m :—Business to arrange Camp.

388 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 19th instant Firing to Commence at 9 a m.

389 E. E. CO. INSPECTION.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Monday the 20th inst. and proceed to Oyster Rock for the Annual Technical Inspection by the Inspector of Sub-marine Defences in India.
All members "must" attend the Inspection in order to become efficient for the year.

390 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—
No 1136 Gr D H Grey Gwen No 2 Co,
No 1137 Gr C H Dinsman No 3 Co,
No 1138 Gr T Foster No 3 Co
No 1139 Gr C D Pickerden No 3 Co
No 1140 Gr J Wade No 3 Co

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

36 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 25th Instant.
Monday the 20th—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p m.
II—There will be a Lecture at Head-Quarters at 6 p m for all those going in for Proficiency Certificates.
Tuesday the 21st—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p m.
III "L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4 15 p m.
III "L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p. m.
IV—Ambulance Class—In the Telegraph Office Fort at 4 45 p m.
V—Eagle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.
Wednesday the 22nd Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subjects—Skirmishing and Fire Discipline, Sections 35 to 43 Training Appendix 19-3.
II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground, at 5 p m.
Thursday the 23rd—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.
II—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground
III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos., Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m
Friday the 24th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
37 Class Firing—Sunday the 19—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for class firing.
Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.
38 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—
No 6227 Vol T J Burtis

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.

Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be *sure* of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most desponding weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

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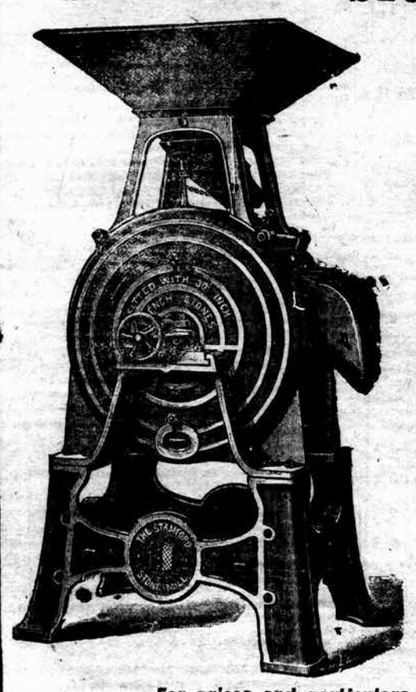

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War and Conquest.

The History of Men's Struggles with his Fellowman—From Stone Axe to Modern Rifles—From Catapult to Maxim—From War-Canoe to Dreadnaught—250 Wars—3,000 Battles—Arms and Armour of all Ages—Military Methods—From Greek Phalanx and Roman Legion to Modern Armies.

The Makers of History.

The History of Celebrated Men and Women of the Ancient Mediæval and Modern Worlds—Kings and Courtiers—Statemen and Warriors—Philosophers, Religious Leaders, Scientists, Inventors, Discoverers, Artists, Writers.

Government and Constitutional Development.

The History of the Evolution of Political Institutions—From Oriental Despotism to Modern Constitutional Government—Political Parties—Parliaments—Conventions, Councils, Diets—Jurisprudence—Treaties—Peace Conferences.

Finance and Taxation.

The History of Economics—Wealth, its Production and Distribution—Money as a Medium of Exchange—Bank and Banking—Tariff Systems, Ancient and Modern—Panics and Crisis—The Cost of Governments—The Ever-present Problem of Taxation from Direct Confiscation of Property to the Income-Tax.

The Arts and Sciences.

A History of the Evolution of Human Culture—From Egyptian Papyrus and Babylonian Clay Tablet to the Modern Book—From Song and Saga to the Poems of Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe—From the formal Sculptures of Egypt to the Art of Michel Angelo and Rembrandt—From Babylonian Astrology to Twentieth Century Science—From Chaldæan Magic to the Philosophy of Plato, Descates, and Locke—From Pyramid and Sphinx to Greek Temple and European Cathedral.

Social Conditions.

The History of the Evolution of Human Society—From Barbarism to Modern Civilisation—From the Stone Age to the Age of Steel—Feudalism, Slavery—Manners and Customs—Housing Problems—Costume—Food Problems—Marriage and Funeral Customs—Games and Recreations—The Status of Women—The Every day Life of People of all Ages, from the Cottage of the Peasant to the Court of the Monarch.

Heroines of All Nations.

600 Women of History—Sovereigns by Birth and by Achievement—Intriguers and Reformers—Good Women and Bad—The Power behind the Throne—The Prime Movers in Epoch-making Events.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain H Nielsen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alberto, Treves, 2,446 tons, Captain P Crocco, will sail to-day for Duckenfels in ballast.

THE steamer Amaryllis, 2,586 tons, Captain G W Lash, will sail to day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Warrior, 2,394 tons, Captain J Tindale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Harlech, 2,224 tons, Captain J Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, via Karachi with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

THE F Rubattino, S N Co's steamer Levanzo, 2,281 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain M Von Freeden, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons, Captain H S Davies, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marmogoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilleficld ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine ... Capt James ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook .. Comdr G A Ross ..... R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Pytis ..... Capt J S Ekelund ..... Swedish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 17.

Amaryelis .....2587 Loch ... ... Tatpat & Co
Alberto Treves ..2446 rows ..... S G Italiana
Baron Ekton .....2983 Parker ..... K Nixon & Co
Euphorbia ..... Steel ..... J M & C
Egypt .....4178 Summers ..... P & O Co
Foyle .....2690 Welsh ..... T Morrison & Co
Hazerl .....911 Le Meise ..... H & F S N Co
Horlock .....2224 Gill ..... Standard Oil Co
Ipswich .....515 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Investigator ..... S Mamoojee & Co
Kirkee .....2575 Watson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Malta .....3960 Peters ..... N F ...P & O S N Co
Maragon .....3279 Hodgson ..... Repairing ... M M & Co
Madura..... M M and Co
Majidi .....1820 Coates...Mauritius. 18-1-08 B & P S N Co
Obra .....3521 Cammack ..... M M & Co
Oceana.....3507 Hayward ....London ... 18-1 P & O Co
Shah Nasir .... 2 35 Grant ..... Shah S N Co
Scarthee .....2536 Clegy ..... W & A G & Co
Terrier .....1008 Milnes ..... P P Campbell & Co
Toyle .....2690 Wa se ..... K Nixon & Co
Warongan .....1609 Bamber ..... M M & Co
Warrior .....2394 Tindale ..... Bomb y Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdonald	3113	Hayward	C'gong	20-1	F Muir & Co
G & R Methley Hall	2235	Nuttall	Java	18-1	K Nixon & Co
D & R Boceros	7505	Hutchins	Philadelphia	22-1	R A Willis
F Colaba	3897	Robertson	Antwerp	23-1	M M & Co
G Mesbtari	1110	Go e	Mauritius	27-1	B & P S N Co
L Reichstag	2989	Thie	Zwar	24-1	A Strandes
M Mozaffari	1387	Molony	R S Ports	22-1	B & P S N Co
N Grantley Hall	2586	Lewis	Newport	20-1	K Nixon & Co
O Dardistan	2501	avis	Delfzhaven	20-1	M M & Co
P Singapore	2735	Taylor	Antwerp	25-1	W & A G & Co
Q Umsinga	1895	Muller	Hull	25-1	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur ..... 829 Fakeera ..... K'chi ...18-1 Bo S N Co
Courland ... 769 Ebrahim ..... N F ..... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bardistan s	Davies	Mormugoa Jan 15
17	Harlech s	Gill	Newyork Nov 22
	Egypt s	Summers	London Dec 22
	Warrior s	Tindale	Calcutta Jan 5

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Kybfels s	Thulen	Hamburg &c
	Ch sa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Terrier s	Nielsen	Bangkok
	Levanzo s	Belsito	Hongkong &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance :—

Steamer Amaryllis, Lash, for Calcutta.
" Rotenfel, Froelen, for Calcutta, &c.
" Alberto, Treves, Crocco, for Duckenfels.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Colaba, for Antwerp.
" Obra, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Names	From
12	Bengala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Soembawa	J Schuverman	Samarang
	Byenlla	J E Crookston	Moulmein
	Askehall	A Von Puttkamer	Colombo
13	Coulsdon	G Tumbull	Karachi
	Ilvia	H C Tenwick	Rangoon
	Cl n Macpherson	S Beer	Madras
	Vadala	F W Packham	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

14	Fa lin	W C Berl	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
7	Begonia	London
9	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
10	Ulunella	Antwerp
12	Maharaja	Rangoon
13	Pentekota	Negap tam
14	Lindula	Rangoon
15	Golconda	Calcutta
15	Warora	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—40 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,705 cwts myrabollams, A Jan Khimjee; 1,500 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 2,518 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Britannia s—92 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 65 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 63 bales wool, J Moolchand, 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 93 bales wool A H Mahomed and Co; 24 bales wool, H Mitha and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 55 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 107 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 75 bales wool M Jaitha; 9 casks condiment, M Poonjiajee and Co; 30 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 48 bales wool, R Moloobhai.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—15 bales twist Phiroze C Sethna; 18 bales twist, M Cohen Fils; 14 bales twist, Alfred Nicholls and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—1,080 cwts myrabollams, Arjan Khunjee.

FOR HULL.

Umsinga s—3,058 cwts cotton seed, Pragji Soorjee and Co.

Singapore s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroaster s—650 cwts myrabollams, Waghji Becharbhai.

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co; 56 bales hemp, G Gadhakisandas; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 64 bales hemp, Edjee Cowasjee.

Colaba s—2,000 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts mowrasced, 420 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Gutenfels s—9 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kadarbhoy; 550 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 165 bales cottonfly and waste, K Visram and Co; 20 bales twist, 6 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

Lowenburg s—331 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 664 cwts bone snows, M Jamal.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—54 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—50 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 26 boxes British dollars, The International Banking Corporation; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—125 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,750 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Vorwaerts s—130 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 750 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, L Abercrambie and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—1,930 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Riojun Maru s—750 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 16.] [BOMBAY, *January* 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 15/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	95 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 13/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	26	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	56	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·17 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·30		3/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4 85 7/8	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	since	oday
Short London Bills,	4 3/8		1/8
Do. 2 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,	4 1/2		1/8
Do. 6 months' sight 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8		3/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8		3/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£35,800,000	Inc.	£1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£4,500,000	Dec.	£ 8,000,000
Other Deposits	...£44,500,000	,,	£ 6,000,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	,,	£2,000,000
Other Securities	...£28,900,000	,,	£ 9,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,800,000	Inc.	£1,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Firm.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	.. Quiet but Steady.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...500
Imports	...32,000
Mid-Americans	...6 41/+32
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9 5/8+1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·93	6·01	6·00	6·00	6·00
+17	+17	+17	+17	+17
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5 93	5 93	5·84	5·72	
+15	+17	+16	+14	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	55,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	53,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	34,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—11·60+25

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·59+37 } Advance owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

Do. do. May 11·63+36

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 15/16+1/8
Futures—Month of March 11·71+25
Do. do. May 11·71+25
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 7/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 9/32
Good Broach	d. 5 11/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 13/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 15/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 17/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 1/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 5
Good Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 1/32
Fine Bengals	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d. 5 3/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—39 June-July—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red Karachi.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 5¼ Apl.-May—H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 5¼ Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 5 1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/16 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12/9
Months of Shipment—May-August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 3d. Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
8 Box Gold Bullions	Rs 560,640	London	Egypt	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Packages Rs.	5,000	Dubai	Madura	Sundry Importers
1 Bundle Specie ...	15	Bahrein	do	A H Jaffer and Co
Rupees	2,056			
2 Packages Specie	300	Kuwait	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees	2,750			
10 Bundle Rs ...	20,000	Linga	do	A Khoja
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,200	Bunch	do	H Nooree
2 Bundle Rs ...	3,500	Mahomera	do	H S Mahamad

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [17TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 6 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. wire at 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d. for demand Bank bills but by the afternoon the latter rate was probably not available. There has been a small enquiry for Bank drafts for the mail, otherwise the enquiry for remittance is limited. Credits remain very scarce and most Banks will now buy for any delivery at 1s. 4 3-16d. 3 Months' Sight. Far Eastern rates are slightly better, but with few bills making.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 2/16d
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	123 3/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight ...	141
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	188

Government Paper :—
This market has been more active to-day and a moderate business has been done at varying rates. In the morning rates were quoted at 95 3-4 for cash and 95 7-8 for the settlement, but on moderate Bazaar buying rates by noon had advanced to 95 7-8 and 96 for cash and the settlement respectively. Bazaar brokers still remained buyers and for the account contracts were made at 96 1-8 and later on at 96 3-16, but at the close the market was easier at 96 1-16. Calcutta market has also been firmer to-day, their quotations being advised as 95 3-4 ready and 96 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 15	
1st Settlement...	,,	96 1	

Bullion :—
On Thursday the price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8 to 25 13-16 ready, and 26 pence for delivery in two months. The New York rate was also firmer, being 3-8 up at 56. In the local Bazaar the market was firmer rates opening at 66 1-16 for ready and improving to 66 1-8 ex-duty during the day. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	4	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	2,93,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	12,59,000
Sundries ...	.....	2,89,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	13,20,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	3,39,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	25,85,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	28,30,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	15,83,000
Bullion ...	.....	18,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	63,000
Sundries ...	.....	35,000
Cash...	.....	12,71,000

Council Bills :—
At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 60 lakhs was offered of which 26·70 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 33·30 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 3 15-16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. of the amount applied for. The total sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 67 lakhs. Next week 65 lakhs is advertised for sale.

The Mail of the 3rd January brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £20,000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	31,30,000	
Bombay	,,	6,20,000	
Madras	,,	7,50,000	
Total...	Rs	45,00,000	

The mail of the 10th January brings £2,10,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,30,000	
Bombay	,,	3,00,000	
Madras	,,	11,30,000	
Total...	Rs.	33,60,000	

The mail of the 17th January brings £50,000 silver and £9,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	12,90,000	
Bombay	,,	12,00,000	
Madras	,,	1,90,000	
Total...	Rs.	26,70,000	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	13,559	85,094	129,152
Central India ...	1,850	4,115	9,660
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,044	28,104	46,625
Berars...	16,681	149,166	175,683
Central Provinces ...	18,084	111,217	1,04,540
Total Oomras...	54,481	3,78,696	4,65,665
Dhollera	2,933	22,761	39,123
Broach	245	643	1,512
Compta and Dharwar.	234	23,168	11,359
Westerns	51	1,440	5,419
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	17,011	208,307	275,958
Bengals, Rajputana,..	793	6,457	11,922
Sind	3,512	13,252	5,372
Persian	...	287	844
American	2,739	8,732	7,610
Egyptian	471	1,446	413
Other Sorts	...	137	225
Total...	83,500	636,321	824,452

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	83,500	90,717	—7,217
Receipts from 1st Oct 07 to 9th January 1908.	664,326	821,452	—158,126
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	40,974	33,279	+7,595
China	1,580	10,017	— 8,437
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	42,454	43,296	— 842
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 07 to 16th Jan. 08	...	...	...
Europe	170,878	271,147	—100,269
China	3,454	4,910	—1,456
Japan	97,080	142,818	—45,738
Coast Ports ...	9,189	16,986	—7,797
Total ...	280,581	435,891	—155,310
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,705	15,428	—13,723
China	22,049	14,249	—7,800
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907—4,878 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 30th Sept 1907—30,551 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 16th January 08.	666,326	,,
	1,056,326	,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 16th January 1908...	280,591	,,
	775,745	,,
Afloat	23,751	,,
	751,991	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	334,000	,,
Stock in all hands on 17th Jan. 1908...	417,991	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
At the commencement of the week under review the Home markets were easier, but the last few days there has been a general improvement, and prices on the week show a sharp advance all round. So far, there has been no settlement of the strike, or lock out, though negotiations have been in progress, and it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to.

The statistical position of Cotton continues strong. Receipts at the Ports are small, and the Visible Supply and into-sight figures do not point to a crop of 12 million bales, though this estimate seems at present to be in favour. Messrs. Neil Brothers confirm their estimate of 11,600,000 bales. The Home markets close firm but the advance having been very rapid we may possibly see some reaction in a day or two. Private wires report a pool in New York, engineered by Sully, which is said to control the market at present.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL—					
Spot ...	6·12	...	6·41	...	+·29
Futures, Jan.-Feb.	...5·72	...	5·99	...	+·27
Do. May-June.	...5·76	...	6·00	...	+·24
NEW YORK—					
Spot ...	11·25	...	11·90	...	+·65
Futures, March ...	10·91	...	11·59	...	+·68
Do. May ...	10·90	...	11·63	...	+·73
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot ...	11 1/2	...	.....	...	.....
Futures, March ...	11·15	...	11·71	...	+·56
Do. May ...	11·15	...	11·71	...	+·56

During the week our market has fluctuated, good Broach having touched Rs. 261 1-2, and recovered to Rs. 269. Other prices have been more or less affected. The market has been occupied with deliveries against January contracts and settlements, and little fresh business has been put through. Deliveries are progressing quietly, and so far there is no appearance of a squeeze this month. Receipts, though falling off from last year, are fairly large, and are ample for present requirements; in fact there is a tendency in some places to increase estimates for the season. We are, however, still of opinion that the estimate we published some time back of 2,165,000 bales, will err on the full side.

Early in the week there was a small business doing in ready cotton, but the last day or two has seen an improvement in the demand by shippers, and the turn-over has been larger.

Receipts for the week aggregate 83,500 bales, and the total to date since 1st October 1907 is now 158,000 bales lesethan duringthe same periodlastyear.

Our market closes steady at the undermentioned rates :

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274/5	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	267/4	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	233/4	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	226/7	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	221/3	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	221/2	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	207/8	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204/5	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	,,
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	202	March
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	Jan.
Good Westerns ...	243	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	256	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	...	...	Firm
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	...	...	54,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
6·05	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06
+·06	+·06	+·06	+·06	+·06
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
6·03	6·01	5·90	5·78	
+·05	+·06	+·06	+·06	

FREIGHTS.

The market has been dull with very little enquiry either for ready or forward. Ready Dunkirk was done at 11s. 6d., Havre at 12s., Antwerp at 10s. 6d., Liverpool at 10s. 6d. and Genoa at 13s. For Hull, a line was done at 9s. Rates are as follows :—

Antwerp	11s.
Dunkirk	11s. 6d.
Havre	12s.
Genoa	11s. 6d.
Hamburg	11s. 6d.
Liverpool...	11s. 6d.
Hull	9s.

For forward there is little enquiry. Business has been done for p. p. at 11s. 6d. to 12s. April-May.

By the "Rubattino" business was done at 11s. for February, and for forward 14s. is asked.

By the "Anchor Line" business has been done at 10s.

The "Hansa Line" has booked February at 10s. 6d.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quote forward 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton.

No fixtures are reported this week.

The market closes quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	22,319	cwts
Linseed	1,601	,,
Rapeseed	534	,,
Gingellyseed	20,385	,,
Poppyseed	311	,,
Groundnuts	5,590	,,
Castorseed	10,332	,,
Rice	196,430	,,
Myrabollams	37,938	,,
Cottonseed	63,863	,,
Mowrasced	1,873	,,
Gram	5,766	,,
Joowar	17,803	,,
Maize	1,113	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market has ruled steady throughout the week at and about our quotations.

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	,,	8 8 0	R. T.

RAPESEED.—We have little or no change to report in this market. Rates have been steady throughout the week but there has not been much enquiry. We quote at the close.

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	9 5 0	R.T.
Yellow Gurerat	,,	9 11 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—Prices have slowly given way during the last week. The tone of the market has been quiet and only a small business has been done. Closing quotations are :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	60 0 0	
,, ,, 75 p.c.	,,	59 0 0	
Black Kutni	,,	58 0 0	
White Havre...	,,	60 0 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	,,	62 0 0	

POPPYSEED.—A small business has been done and the Market closes quiet as under :—

Rs. 10 15 0 Apl.-May R. T.

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled steady at and about the following rates :—
Ready Rs. 34 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED.—Has also been steady throughout the week at Rs. 2,500.

MOWRASSED.—The market is easier, and we quote at the close :—
Ready Rs. 5 3 0 to Rs. 5 4 0

GROUNDNUTS.—The market has been quiet with very little business doing, and we quote :—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 44 8 0

WHEAT.—There has been little change in the market during the past week, and prices have been well maintained in spite of inactivity. We quote at the close.

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 8 1 6 R.T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The demand is very small and prices generally show no change.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There is nothing doing, and the situation is becoming more serious day by day. The demand is next to nothing and the heaviness of stocks is much felt. Recently there has been some rain in the Punjab and United Provinces, which, it is said, will have a beneficial effect on the crops, and should prices of grain decline, it is hoped it will effect our market in the near future.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The demand is unchanged. The Home market is very firm, and business is impracticable.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues dull, and there is nothing of importance to report.

DHOOTIES :—There is no change in this market. The Home market is very firm and very little business is being done owing to the high prices asked by manufacturer.

METALS.

COPPER.—Has been firm at Home and has advanced about 20s. per ton. There is a fair demand here also and supplies are small.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also advanced about 10s. and the demand for ready metal here is fairly good.

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING
TERRIFIC FIRES.

That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
also English-made
MOTOR COCCLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

COALS.

The market still remained lifeless owing to sellers not being in a position to do business as the raisings in Bengal at the present moment are only sufficient to meet purchases already made. A small lot of about 1,000 tons Seebpore changed hands at Rs. 15-12 per ton, while a parcel of Yorkshire Jan.-Feb. shipment fetched Rs. 18-4 per ton.

We quote :—

Cardiff	Rs.	22	8 0	per ton.
Davison's	,,	18	8 0	,,
Yorkshire	,,	18	4 0	,,
Scotch	,,	17	8 0	,,
Desherghur	,,	16	8 0	,,
Seebpore	,,	15	12 0	,,
Laurie's Desherghur ...	,,	15	12 0	,,
Jardine	,,	15	8 0	,,
Laljee's Desherghur ...	,,	15	4 0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	,,	15	0 0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	,,	14	0 0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah oil, bulk	Rs.	2	14	0 per unit.
,, Tins	Rs.	3	8	0 per pair.
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	Rs.	3	6	0 per unit.
,, Tins ,, ...	Rs.	4	0	0 per pair.
Roumanian oil, Bulk... ...	Rs.	3	4	0 per unit.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DISHONOURED HUNDIS.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit filed by Fatehchand, Khoobchand, a Multani firm of shroffs, against Alibhoy Kadarbhoy and Abdulhusen Isaji, in respect of the amount of two, out of several other hundis. The case has been reported. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co. appeared for the plaintiff firm. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkan, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the second defendant. The first defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship critically discussed the voluminous evidence in the case and, analysing it, formed conclusions. He said the main point in the case was whether the signatures of the second defendant Abdulhusan Isaji to the two hundis, respectively marked exhibits A. and B, were genuine or not. The subsidiary point was whether, in the event of their not being genuine, the price was paid to Abdulhusen or his representatives; and if so, whether he was liable or not. The facts in brief were that when the two hundis were negotiated on 20th October 1906, Abdulhusen was on pilgrimage; he returned to Bombay on the 9th December following, and when the hundis became due on or about the 20th December, he immediately repudiated all liability in regard to them. On the 21st December Musaji, brother of the first defendant Alibhai, fled from Bombay. Except for four hundis Abdulhusen denied liability. He admitted having made endorsements on these in favour of Numanbhai or Salebhai, which, he added, Musaji had converted to his own use.

From the tracings alone decision could be given whether the two hundis in suit were forged. There were in all twenty-one disputed endorsements; there were about 20 or 30 tracings. Extending the test to 16 or 17, analysis had yielded the startling result that at least a dozen of the disputed endorsements corresponded much too closely with the tracings to allow of any explanation on the ground of coincidence. As far as Abdulhusen was concerned the tracings could not have been made from the endorsements, because they were not in his possession; therefore the endorsements must have been made from the tracings. This process yielded a certainty of the highest degree attainable in such cases, that the disputed endorsements were made from the tracings. The two endoresements now in question, viz. A. and B., were forgeries. Not a shadow of a doubt had the learned Judge on this point. His Lordship might have dismissed the case at this point for, owing to his having held the endorsements to be forgeries, the plaintiffs virtually could not hope to succeed on the second point.

But in view of the accumulation of material, and method of attack, by which it had been sought to confirm Musaji's sworn testimony that the endorsements were genuine, it would not be fair to the defendant to leave that the part of the case which bore on that ground unnoticed. Extremely poor was the direct evidence of handwriting, and it was of no use. If these were forgeries, then admittedly they were good forgeries, good enough to deceive an ordinary man. Musaji, when he stated on oath the endorsements to be genuine, was a liberal and audacious liar. Abdulhusen on the whole was a good witness. Would a business man like Abdulhusen, leaving the country, give a man like Musaji twenty-five hundis, aggregating some wenty or thirty thousand rupees, for no other consideration that out of pure friendship? If it could have been proved that Abdulhusen had spirited away Musaji, kept him concealed, supplied him with funds, and all the while gave out in the bazar that Musaji had forged the endorsements and could not be found, it would certainly have been exceedingly suspicious. But as to the mortgages of Suleman and Ghangi and the involved affair of the hundis of Fazalbhai, as soon as all the plaintiff's evidence was heard in Court, the Court stopped further reference to them at the end of Suleman's cross-examination.

That part of the plaintiffs' case hopelessly broke down. There was absolutely nothing to connect Abdulhusen with these transactions in the manner suggested. Abdulhusen, again, bore a good character; Musaji was as bad as bad could be. Musaji had criminally misappropriated property; he was a gambler, a defaulter on the Turf, and throughout the whole of his evidence he had revealed himself as the most contemptible liar and hypocrite. Hardly was there a passage in his evidence not honeycombed with useless lies and shallow provarications. Speaking generally of the evidence brought to support him, it might be remarked that it was frequently tainted in the same way.

Suit was dismissed with all costs upon the plaintiff.

TIED TO A BULLOCK CART.

In the Appeal Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a case in which a Borah named Mahomed Shahbhai, a cartman, had applied for the revision of the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 passed on him by Mr. Gopalji G. Desai, First Class Magistrate of Dhandhuka. Accused was convicted on the 8th July of assaulting Oomer Ismail, a Customs peon stationed at the Pisu Tank Outpost, causing him hurt and wrongfully confining him by tying him hand and foot to a bullock-cart. The story for the prosecution was that, in April, while the complainant was at his outpost exercising vigilance at night in detecting contraband goods and dutiable articles, six carts driven by Borahs came to the place; three were loaded, and three empty. Peon Mahomed wanted to know what the packages in the loaded cart contained; accused and his colleagues on the other carts complained that the peon was damaging their goods and vegetables by thrusting his bayonet, instead of a probe, into the packages, and causing them unnecessary trouble and annoyance. Remonstrances led to hot words and hasty expressions; the sepoy complained that he was seriously maltreated by the Borahs, being tied to a cart, bound hand and foot, and wrongfully confined in this manner for a long spell. When released he was left in such a sorry plight that he was hardly able to stand on his legs without assistance. He was taken to the Dhandhuka Civil Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by the Hospital Assistant, David Aaron. Eighteen injuries were enumerated by this medical witness in Court.

With the accused, two other Borahs named Jambhai Goghabhai and Daud Shamal, Nos. 2 and 3, were charged. They were acquitted by the Court. The defence urged by accused No. 1 Mahomed Shahbhai was that the peon Oomar Ismail who was blind with rage, discharged his gun, the buck shot out of which caused injuries to a boy named Isa, son of Suja Lala, who was also treated in the Hospital. Accused himself was injured in the fingers by the bayonet thrusts given by the peon. If the accused had not managed to ward off the lunges, he would have been seriously injured. The peon was then tied to the cart in order to take him to Dhandhuka to be handed over to the authorities, but on better thought, he released him. In all this, he had acted in self-defence only; not otherwise.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him as abovementioned. Accused appealed to Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the appeal.

Then he appealed to the High Court, taking for his strong point the fact that the peon was not at all assaulted prior to his having fired the gun, and that regardless of consequences, the peon acted hastily and injured the boy. Accused's ire was aroused, and he had considerable trouble in securing the sepoy, who had quite lost his head. His gun was taken away from him and he was taken to Dhandhuka.

The Judges called for the papers in the case. After hearing Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai for the accused and Mr. M. P. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown, they pronounced decision in favour of the accused. Their Lordships held that, having regard to the facts, as disclosed in the evidence and set forth in the findings of the two Lower Courts, the petitioner, accused No. 1 Mahomed Shahbhai, had acted in self-defence which was necessary under the circumstances for his protection. Accused was acquitted, and the fine, if paid, ordered to be refunded.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

The Proposed Albion Mills.

Yesterday in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetji, appeared on behalf of Mr. Lallji Naranji, Bai Gangabai, Mr. Jamsetji Cowasji Patel, and other shareholders and mortgagees of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company (now in voluntary liquidation), and applied under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, for the winding up of the company.

Mr. Inverarity read the pitition, which stated that the company was started in 1873 by the late Mr. Mulji Jaitha, whose firm was appointed the secretaries, treasurers and agents. In May 1906 the mill was destroyed by fire, and in January 1907 it was resolved to wind up the company voluntarily, and Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey was appointed liquidator. An auction sale of the mill property was held in May, and it was knocked down to one Khimji Cooverji for four lakhs. Petitioners stated that the real owner was Karsandas Dharamsey the liquidator, the husband of the daughter of Khimji's sister. Karsandas was the real purchaser. In October 1907 it was stated in a vernacular newspaper that Kursandas was going to build a mill in Bombay, and the object of that report was alleged to be to throw dust in the eyes of the shareholders, the real intention being said to be to sell the premises to a company he was promoting at a profit. The liquidator was further said not to have charged interest on the balance of the purchase money. The premises were conveyed to Khimji in October 1907, and in the following month the liquidator formed a new company called the Albion Mills, and in the articles of association it was stated the mill property was to be purchased from Khimji. Petitioners alleged that the liquidator had agreed to sell to the Albion Company the property of the Soonderdass Mills at a handsome profit, which they believed to be a lakh of rupees. The liquidator had then placed the accounts before the meeting of the company, at which he stated that the sale of the mill premises was really made to Khimji.

Petitioner stated that the action of the liquidator in getting the company dissolved was a nullity, and that it ought not to result in the company being dissolved at the expiration of three months from the filing of his return and accounts with the Registrar. They prayed that the company should be wound up by the Court and an official liquidator appointed.

His Lordship entertained the petition and directed the hearing to come on the 24th instant a copy of the petition and the notice of the Court's order being directed to be served on the liquidators of the company.

THE FENCING OF THE CHOWPATHY OVERBRIDGE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has delivered Judgment in the High Court in the suit brought by Fateh Ali Abdul Kayoom against Ismail Piru Mahomed and others, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,056-15-0, being the balance of goods sold and delivered to them, the rent of a room in which the goo's were stored on their account, and the wages of a Bhaiya for taking care of the goods, and of workmen and mechanics employed on their behalf, etc. Mr. Ghamat and Mr. T. M. Kajiji, instructed by Messrs. Vinshah and Dharamsi, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyerkhan, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said he was a merchant dealing in iron-ware, casting and brass goods, and carrying on business as Mohsin and Co. at Nagdevi Street. He was also the mortgagee in possession of the Northbrook Iron and Brass Foundry, and was attending to that business through his manager Khanji Soonderji, and as such was entitled to recover the outstandings of the said Foundry. Plaintiff received a written order from the defendants, who are also merchants and contractors, to prepare 334 railings and 335 pillars of cast-iron He pushed on the work, but the defendants were very slow in taking delivery, and so the matter was greatly delayed. Plaintiff prepared other pillars and railings, which the defendants approved of, but they did not remove the goods from the Foundry. They were kept in a room in the Foundry while others lay in the open space, for which a Bhaiya was employed as watchman. Defendants denied the liability, submitting to the Court whether the plaintiff had any right to maintain the suit. They never gave any orders to the plaintiff. In May 1906, they received an order from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to supply cast-iron fencing, with pillars, for the approaches of the Chowpatty overbridge; and they entrusted Vithal Velji, the proprietor of the Northbrook Iron and Brass Foundry with the work. But as the sample prepared by him was disapproved, another sample was prepared, and Vithal was entrusted with the work. He failed, however, to deliver the goods within the time agreed to. Defendants did not know the time, and the greater portion of them was disapproved by the railway authorities. Defendants counter-claimed for such damages as they might have sustained by reason of the breach of contract on the part of Vithal Velji. His lordship held upon the evidence that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case, and dismissed his claim with costs. Defendants counter-claim of Rs. 3,402-13-3 was allowed with costs.

A HOME-MADE RAT KILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Of the various remedies suggested for the extermination of rats, which are now admitted on all hands to be fruitful agents to propagate plague, none will be found more effective than the one I state as under. It is said to have given gratifying results wherever tried, and I feel sure, that if our Health Authority will give this a fair trial, the effect will be none the less satisfactory.

Melt hog's lard in a bottle plunged in water, heated to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, introduce into it half an ounce of phosphorus for every pound of lard; then add a point of proof spirit or whisky; cork the bottle firmly after its contents have been heated to 150 degrees, taking it at the same time out of the water, and agitate smartly till the phosphorus becomes uniformly diffused, forming a milky looking fluid. This liquid, being cooled, will afford a white compound of phosphorus and lard from which the spirit spontaneously separates, and may be poured off to be used again, for none of it enters into the combination, but it merely servers to commix the phosphorus, and diffuse it in very fine particles through the lard.

This compound, on being warmed very gently, may be poured out into a mixture of wheat flour, and sugar, incorporated therewith, and then flavoured with oil of rhodium, or not, at pleasure. The flavour may be varied with oil of aniseed, etc. This dough, being made into pellets, is to be laid in rat holes. By its luminousness in the dark, it attracts their notice and being agreeable to their palates and noses, it is readily eaten, and proves certainly fatal.

The above remedy, I think is far superior to ordinary phosphorus paste and it is now high time that stringent steps need be taken by the authority to carry out a wholesale destruction of the obnoxious rats.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW C. S. POWALLA.

Under the heading "The March of Civilisation," the "Globe" says:—"An order has been issued at Aden that all camels going beyond a walking pace after sunset must carry bells. Tail-lamps are expected next, and then Police-traps."

GAIETY THEATRE.

The Wonderful Corricks.

Although the audience was comparatively small, this very talented family played splendidly last evening at the Gaiety Theatre and their Music, dancing and singing were received with repeated rounds of applause, almost every item being encored. The programme opened and closed with Leonard's beautiful pictures depicting to the life, among others, their Majesties, the King and Queen, elephants at work in the forests of Burma, the Menagerie, the Pearl diver and the Miracles at Christmas. These pictures were both clear and steady. The Orchestra consisting of Professor and Miss Ethel Corrick, Violins; Miss Alice Corrick, Viola, Miss Amy Corrick Flute; Mr. Leonard Corrick, Clarionette; Miss Ruby Corrick, Cornet; Mr. Young, Double Bass; Mr. Gregory, Trombone and Miss Corrick, Pianist, gave a most perfect rendering of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" in which the staccato movements on the Violins were most clear, while Miss Rutz Corrick's handing of her cornet showed that she had gained a thorough knowledge of her difficult instrument.

In the chorus "Lovely Spring" (Percival) by the Corrick family, the several parts were well sustained and the harmony was excellent. Miss Alice Corrick's well trained soprano voice was heard to great advantage in Verdi's grand Recitative et Aria—"Ah fore e lui La draviata"—and in response to a persistent encore she sang with much sweetness and pathos the old favorite "Annie Laurie." The dancing of the Highland Fling by Miss Amy, Ethel, Ruby and Mr. Leonard Corrick, in Highland costume, was much appreciated. Mr. Chris Young proved himself a splendid Society entertainer. His excruciatingly funny imitations of the soprano, the Tenor and Baritone as often heard in some of the flats in Bombay quite fetched the audience. His laughable rendering of the song "To be continued in our next" also created much mirth. Although Professor Corrick announced that his daughter, Miss Ruby, had been suffering with a sore lip, yet she succeeded in producing a very pleasant rendering of the Air "Mary of Argyle" on her Cornet and in the variations of this air, her triple tonguing and excellent execution of the rapid passages proved to what perfection it was possible even for one of the fairer sex to attain in the manipulation of a Brass instrument. Miss Alice Corrick again delighted her audience with that pathetic Song, Tosti's "Goodbye," in which the great compass of her fine soprano voice was displayed. And she sang as an encore, with as much feeling that grand old favourite "Come back to Erin" Miss Ethel Corrick's song "Sing Me a song of the South" was beautifully and touchingly illustrated by scenes on the canvass produced by the Bioscope. By an unfortunate omission on the part of the printers the most attractive item of the entire performance, was not included in the Programme. The Company, however, did not fail to supply it and the marvellous manipulation of the large number of Bells as many sizes as tones, produced the sweetest music it was the good fortune of the audience to listen to. This Company will give five more expert performance in this city at the Gaiety Theatre and if the performance of last evening was a sample of the rest, those who were prevented from attending, would do well to book their seats early as such an opportunity of listening to so talented a musical family may not recur for some years.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Sittings at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 17.

At the Factory Commission meeting here this afternoon Mr. Biernarkit, Carriage and Wagon Department, railway, disapproved long hours. The eight and a half is sufficient for Europeans to get good work from them; for Indians twelve hours and an hour's interval. He said that no clearing up work should be done on Sundays except necessary repairs.

Mr. Freemantle, I. C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies in the United Provinces the working hours should be limited to twelve workmen in United Provinces were all local not immegrants and many men went to Bengal because of Fasier working hours and better pay. The schools attached to factories were desirable but advocated compulsory education.

Mr. Walsh, Inspector of factories, said the work in these provinces had doubled. He was unable to visit all the factory each more than once annually. He had asked for more Inspectors frequently but no increase made. He knew the Labour Act was infringed but had never tried a case in Court as it would be difficult to prove it. He thought the responsibility lay with Government.

Mr. Saunders I. C. S., thought to have an Special Inspector for the United Provinces was a good plan. But the sanitary arrangements for factories required constant inspection. Child labour required very careful regulation.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3RD JANUARY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the3rd January, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bessant, Mr W N
Baird, Miss L
Back, Miss K
Barnes, Mrs W H
Benyou, Mrs W, infant and child
Costley, Miss and child
Cross, Mr Alex
Earle, Major
Eriken, Miss N E
Field, Miss
Friend, Mr W
Glen, Miss Mary
Guthrie, Rev and Mrs E W
Gibbons, Mr H
Hill, Mr A
Harding, Mr J H
Lander, Miss
Lewis, Mr and Mrs E L
Lindstrom, Miss A
Morch, Miss
Martin, Mr John
Meade, Rev C
Nykirst, Miss S
Piric, Miss Jane
Renwick, Miss
Ramdsden, Lt G N
Seaton, Mr and Mrs E A
Stursburg, Mrs O
Smith, Mr G
Sutherland, Miss M
Turing, Miss
Thomson, Miss
Trench, Mr Lee
Tonge, Mrs J
Umstead, Mr J W
Wickham, Miss K
West, Mr G F
Woolley, Mr J E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ainsworth, Capt H
Alderson, Major-Genl E C and Alderson, Mrs
Berry, Capt E
Beynon, Deaconess K
Bealey, Miss
Brooke, Miss
Benjamin, Mr C
Bryant, Mr C G
Chandler, Capt W
Comelins, Mr E H
Chamier, Mrs
Cheetham, Mr G D
Dutt, Mr and Mrs P C and 2 children
Dean, Mr G W
Elton, Miss
Elton, Mr E F
Glanley, Mr S A
Glanley, Mrs
Gibb, Lt C Hughes
Gibbons, Mr H
Harper, Mr G
Hart, Mr R
Jones, Mr W
Kelly, Capt W C
Kothans, Mr R
Mandley, Mr H C
MacMillan, Mr A M
Medley, Mr N
Macintosh, Mr
Miss, A
McMurray, Mr Thos
Marsh, Miss G
McCalmont, Mrs
Mabon, Mrs and infnt
Ogilvie, Mr D
Ogilvie, Mrs
Onseley, Mr J G
Powell, Mr and Mrs J H and infnt
Purdie, Mr D Alan
Rodford, Mr H C
Ramsay, Mr A J
Smith, Miss M L
Scott, Mr L
Scott, Mrs and child
Saunders, Mr J B
Tickell, Mr W
Thornley, Mr J H
Talbot, Mr A A
Tunk, Mr and Mrs
Turse, Miss E R
Tickell, Mr J R
West, Mr and Mrs E A
Woodhead, Mr J A
Woolley, Lt H L L
Western, Miss M P
Wright, Mr W D
Waterfield, Capt F C
Wrightson, Mr and Mrs R G
Whittle, Mr and Mrs F
Weylant, Mrs O

FOR BRINDISI.

Lee, Captain G. M.

FROM PORT SAID.

Long, Mr A Mc A
Murphy, Mr A
Noble, Mr A
UpJohn, Mr and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Brett, Mr J H
Davies, Mr D
Johnson, Mrs
Johnson, Miss E
Johnson, Master C
King, Mrs C M and 2 children
Marshall, Mr A H
Macnaghten, Mrs
Singer, Mrs W
Trench, Mrs
Trench, Miss
Williams, Miss M
Wynter, Mrs and infnt

FOR CALCUTTA.

James, Miss

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

TOURING IN THE EAST.

The current issue of "The Car Illustrated," has an interesting article on the long tour recently undertaken by Mrs. Herbert Lloyd in India. The route taken was from Bombay to Delhi via Agra, thence to Calcutta and from there to the Punjab. When Peshawar was reached the Khyber Pass was tackled, a run from Rawal Pindi to Srinagar in Kashmir was successfully negotiated, and Bombay again reached via Lahore, Gwalior, Goona, Indore and Thulia. Mrs. Lloyd and her party met with no serious mishap but there was just enough suggestion of adventurous possibilities to give added charm to such a tour. India provides a wide and varied field for the motor tourist, and, as time goes on, will undoubtedly attract more and more attention from motorists who have already covered the Western continents and years for fresh conquests. As yet, we are told, there is a deficiency of efficient maps and directions designed for the use of motorists, and Mrs. Lloyd was frequently misdirected, once to the extent of 130 miles. It is probable that another motorists' handbook dealing with India will be added to those already obtainable at 168, Piccadilly—the offices of "The Car".

A USEFUL ADJUNCT.

Speaking of touring, a difficulty frequently experienced is the arrangement and packing of the hundred-and-one little odds and ends one is constantly in need of, in such a way as they shall be easily accessible without the necessity of unshipping and opening trunks and boxes. To this end, a compact and ingeniously arranged cabinet for motorists has been devised by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Limited. It is just the thing that the touring motorist, both at Home and abroad, has long been desiring. The size of the cabinet is only 5ft. 2in. high, 4ft. 6in. wide, and 9in. deep, so that it does not occupy too much room. There are sixteen drawers containing everything one is likely to need during a long journey, from all the requisites of the toilet to luncheon basket and writing desk. The central compartment contains a white metal washing basin enclosed with folding doors The top forms a sheif for brushes and toilet appliances, with a sliding swing mirror at the back. There is, further, a flap which draws up to form a writing desk. The surrounding drawers contain a luncheon service of china, glass, plate, etc., for six persons, a dainty china tea service, kettle and spirit lamp, stationery cabinet with writing materials, bookcase, cigar cabinet, a supply of articles necessary in case of accident or emergency, a fitted dressing case, clock, barometer, and stoppered decanters and flasks. The whole is a marvel of compactness combined with ease of access.

A correspondent writes from the Federated Malay States asking if I can give the "name, price and description of the smallest car on the market. One seat, speed a secondary consideration; . . . and (if possible) to be capable of being started from the seat, without the preliminary barrel organ exercise in front. It is just possible that a three wheeler might do. . . ."

The nearest thing I know to this requirement is the O. T. A. V (Junior Motor Co., Ltd., Jermyn Street, W.) 5½ h. p. at 95 guineas, which I described the other week. As regards tri-cars I am making some investigations into these and hope to deal with them in a future letter. The "Rexette" tri-car is among the best of its kind. I do not know of any small cars that can be started without the handle in front (or at the side), though some of the bigger cars are fitted with self-starting devices. The organ handle, I agree, is a matter calling for urgent reform—an injured knee-cap that is still protesting i the latest reminder of this—and no doubt some ingenious person will before long hit on some way of the abolishing it altogether in small cars and large.

THE STARLING CAR.

A car produced to meet the requirements of the man of moderate means is the Starling Car (Star Motor Agency, Ltd., 16, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W. C.). The specification is as follows: Engine, 6 h.p, single-cylinder balanced, water-cooled, 4 in. bore x 4½in. stroke. Gear, specially designed 3 speeds forward and reverse gear box, speeds 8, 16 and 24 miles per hour. Transmission, by chains. Back axle, live type, having very simple differental. Steering, positively irreversible, worm and sector type. Frame, ash, strongly reinforced with steel flitch plates. Wheels, artillery, for 700 x 80 tyres. Brakes, two powerful hand brakes, metal to metal, one actuated by foot and the other by hand. Cooling, radiator, thermo-syphon circulation. Tyres, Dunlop, thickened edge, 700 x 80, reinforced. Body, two bucket seats, painted green, lined and trimmed to match. Complete with tool kit, tyre repair outfit, and pump. Lamps and horn extra. Price £120 nett. Cape cart hood £7. 7. 0, and glass wind screen £9. 5. 0, extra.

The same firm supply the Stuart car, at £165 nett. This is a twin cylinder, 7 h.p., with Cardan shaft transmission; two seats, phaeton or bucket, with a good roomy box on back for light articles at small extra cost. In other respects this car resembles the Starling. The Stuart 7 h.p. four seaters at £180 and £190, respectively, are useful vehicles for those who wish for more passenger room.

MINOR MEMS.

At Hongkong the Oriental Battery Company has opened a works to make dry batteries for use in Automobiles there, where the motor-car is rapidly advancing in popularity.

The introduction of Motor-cabs into Cairo is meeting with strong opposition on the part of the horse-cab drivers, so much that it has been necessary to call in the aid of soldiers to protect the garage.

Messrs. Barford & Perkins of Peterborough have recently shipped three water ballast, petrol-driven road rollers to the Far East. This firm reports a growing business in this line with the Colonies, and exhibited one of these machines at the recent Smithfield Show of commercial vehicles.

THE PARSI ENGINEER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While thanking you for the sum of Rs. 402, headed by H. E. the Governer and collected in your columns for the family of the deceased Parsi Engineer Mr. Gora who died in the performance of his duty at the recent fire at Colaba, I beg to draw the attention of your readers as to how Calcutta has only recently paid a signal tribute to the memory of Nafar Chandra Kundu a young Bengali of humble station in life who lost his life in attempting to rescue, while going to his work, two Mahomedan coolies who were asphyxiated in a man-hole.

There was an appeal for subscriptions to which Europeans and Indians responded with alacrity. Sir Charles Allen, Chairman of the Municipality, became the Chairman of the fund. Out of the amount raised a memorial tablet has been placed close to the man-hole in which Nafar so gallantly perished, and the interest of the balance will maintain those who depended on him. Sir Andrew Fraser unveiled the Memorial and highly extolled Nafar's courage, daring and heroism. Sir Charles Allen in the course of his speech hoped the spontaneous response given by Europeans and Indians to the appeal for funds would strengthen the bonds of unity between them. Thus, over the memory of a heroic deed, Europeans and Indians met, drawn together by a common sentiment of respect and admiration.

I may state here that the Gora fund has now nearly reached the sum of Rs. 15,000, ninety per cent of which has been contributed by Parsees.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM K. R. CAMA.

Bombay, January 17.

London Fire Brigade.—Another motor steam fire engine for London has just been delivered to the Fire Brigade Headquarters in the Southwark Bridge Road, where it will henceforth be stationed, with steam kept up so as to be ready for immediate turn-out. The new machine is of Messrs Merryweather's "Fire King" pattern and is the sixth engine of its type built for the Metropolis. Its pumping capacity is 400 gallons per minute, whilst it can run up to 30 miles an hour on the level and ascend hills with gradients of 1 in 6. The boiler is fired with oil fuel and a supply of this and water sufficient for several hours running is carried. The wheels are fitted with solid rubber tyres, those in rear being of twin sections.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

MIDGET PONY HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

First Bell 10st 4lbs, Lorette 9st 4lbs, Devon 8st 4lbs, Brown Boy 7st 10lbs, Circus Girl 9st 11lbs, Eileen 9st 2lbs, Chota 8st 4lbs, The Point 7st 10lbs, Matin Bell 9st 5lbs, Gyrtle 9st 2lbs, Son of a Gun 8st 2lbs, and Fortune 6st 11lbs.

BHOWANIPUR PLATE, DIVIDED HANDICAP.—1-7 furlongs.

Lipscombe 9st 11lbs, Balayeuse 8st 6lbs, Peveril 8st 1lb, Creel 6st 11lbs, Dunsinane 9st 7lbs, Foy 8st 4lbs, Sugar Apple 8st, Flotsam 9st 4lbs, Elgin 8st 8lbs, Handellian 7st 13lbs, Jackeroo 8st 8lbs, Carnival 8st 2lbs, and Golden 6st 11lbs.

THE BELVEDERE PONY PLATE.—1 mile.

Wakeful 10st 1lbs, Mandeville 8st 10lbs, Jolly Roger 8st 11b, Belligerent 6st 7lbs, Wild Boy 9st 4lbs, Duplex II 8st 8lbs, Runnaway Girl 8st, Patt C 8st 13lbs, Solace 8st 11b, and Recovery 7st 12lbs.

THIRD SELLING HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Dermant 10st, Downland 8st 9lbs, Windy 8st, Trustee 7st 4lbs, Spring Lock 9st 11lbs, Lord D. 8st 8lbs, Musette 7st 9lbs, Rubrette 6st 11lbs, Foy 9st 6lbs, Swindle 8st 11bs, Loyal 7st 5lbs, Lollipop 6st 4lbs, A Bet 8st 13lbs, Magician 8st and Landscape 7st 5lbs.

MERCHANTS, PLATE.—1 1/2 mile.

Fitzgrafton 10st 3lbs, Kaffirpan 8st 9st, Honest Lady 7st 5lbs, Footprint 6st 5lbs, Ballark 9st 5lbs, Beaunero 8st 7lbs, Dirty Boy 6st 10lbs, Clear Artist 6st, Misty Morn 8st 11lbs, Steinhager 7st 13lbs and the Master 6st 9lbs.

BHOWANIPUR PLATE, DIVIDED HANDICAP 2ND.—7 furlongs.

Pendred 10st 10lbs, Pure Gold 8st 7lbs, Palargonium II 7st 13lbs, Windy 6st 12lbs, Mother Goose 9st 4lbs, Clynder 8st 11b, St. Vitor 7st 11b, Conscience 8st 13lbs, Trenaye 8st, Automatic 7st 3lbs, Mercedes 8st 8lbs, Merry Elsie 8st and Bonquet 7st 2lbs.

HOOGHLY PLATE —5 furlongs.

Sermon 10st 4lbs, Paddy's Darling 8st, Diakkaway 6st 12lbs, Manlock 6st 12lbs, Chivalry 9st 11b, Lady Avon 7st 7lbs, Mazart 6st 12lbs, Haloya 6st, Sea Spray 8st. 11lbs, Ferndown 7st 11b, Pendred 6st 12lbs, Spring Lock, 6st.

THE CITY PLATE, R. C.

Beaunero 11st 12lbs, Lord Boyne 7st 3lbs, Scamander 7st 1st, Bouquet 6st 2lbs, Mother Goose 8st 7lb, Merry Elsie 7st 2lbs, Nirvana 6st 12lbs, Child Adopted 6st, Balayeuse 7st 4lbs, Handilian 7st 11b and Pallas 6st 12lbs.

REMARKABLE GOLF BY DUNCAN.

We are indebted to Mr. Megson, the Hon. Secretary of the Hale Golf Club, for particulars of a remarkable round at Timperley by George Duncan. The only club he used was his putter, and a "Zodiac" ball. The details of the round are annexed, and we are informed that any scores over bogey were caused by bad lies and not bad play:—

LENGTH OF HOLES, BOGEY, AND SCORE.

No.	Yds.	Score.	Bogey.	No.	Yds.	Score.	Bogey
1	310	4	5	10	185	3	4
2	375	5	5	11	370	4	5
3	152	3	3	12	490	6	6
4	336	5	5	13	402	4	5
5	349	6	5	14	326	4	5
6	149	4	3	15	285	4	4
7	350	5	5	16	240	5	4
8	416	4	5	17	259	4	4
9	2?0	4	4	18	120	2	3
		39	40			36	40

Five up on Bogey. Marked by C. H. Megson.

BOMBAY RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First Little Nursery Plate, 2-55 p m
2nd Race—The Second Little Nursery Plate, 3-20 p m
3rd Race—The First Nursery Plate, 3-50 p m
4th Race—The Church Gate Plate, 4-20 p m
5th Race—The Sandown Plate, 4-45 p m
6th Race—The Charni Road Plate, 5-15 p m
7th Race—The Second Nursery Plate, 5-45 p m
8th Race—The Third Little Nursery Plate, 6-10 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	..	..	...	...	2-25 p m
Church Gate	..	..	...	...	2-30 p m
Grant Road	..	..	..	...	2-36 p m
Arrives at Mahaluxmi				...	2-40 p m

(R. T.)

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	12 56	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E
Turquoise	19 55	F. J. Preston
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr N N Wadia
Melody	16 56	Mr J B K Macbeth
Loch	10 52	R L Cleaver

Course No. 35+2 = 11·95 miles—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-35 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Manikin	2 19	Officers R A
Sayonara	3 5	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots
Peewit	6 10	F V Evans and W Fraser
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall

Course No. 25+2 = 9·25 miles—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	1 32	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	3 51	Officers R E
Coralie	5 23	
Jean	17 46	C N Moberly
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	2 19	Lieut A G Trench R E
Midget	10 46	Officers R A
Clutha	6 55	Mr J J Welch
Curlew	3 51	C A. Wordsworth
Wagtail	3 51	R Carruthers
Valkyrie	5 23	Mr H E Johnson

Course No. 35+2 = 9·25 miles, —Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG RACE)—Sails at 3-15 p m, to-day.

Names of Boats	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Highflyer
34' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	11 46	H M S Hyacinth
26' Cutter	11 46	S M Defiances
27' Cutter I	21 35	H S M S Pylgia
27' Cutter II	21 35	do
27' Cutter III	21 35	do
27' Cutter IV	21 35	do
30' Cutter I	25 30	H M S Hyacinth
30' Cutter II	25 30	do
30' Cutter I	25 30	H M S Highflyer
30' Cutter II	25 30	do
30' Gig	25 30	do
30' Gig	25 30	H M S Hyacinth
Lifeboat	31 24	H S M S Pylgia
Lifeboat	31 24	do

Course No, 39 = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit - 6-80 p.m. to-day.

THE CONNELL POLO TOURNAMENT.

4th Cavalry Win the Cup the Fifth Time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 17.

The final in the Connell Cup Polo Tournamentwas played in Allahabad this afternoon in the presence of a great crowds of spectators. The teams left in were the 2nd Lancers and the 4th Cavalry. The game throughout was keenly contested. The Lancers had most of the play, but their shooting was indifferent and in the end the 4th Cavalry were victorious by two goals to one.

The 4th Cavalry have now won the Cup five years in succession.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

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FEAR THE LEAST CHILL.

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N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.

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32, HORNBY ROAD.

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—:o:—

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JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS COVE!

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KHAZAN SINGH, C and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1908.

HUNTING IN EARNEST.

MR. REES is fond of pleading for the wild animals of India but it is doubtful whether the honour enjoyed by two lions in Uganda has ever been accorded to any others, namely, of being specifically mentioned in the House of Lords. These two lions appeared at Tsavo during the construction of the Uganda Railway, and speaking of the difficulties which had been encountered in the work, Lord Salisbury said :—"The whole of the works were put a stop to for three weeks because a party of man-eating lions appeared in the locality and conceived a most unfortunate taste for our porters. At last the labourers entirely declined to go on unless they were guarded by an iron entrenchment. Of course it is difficult to work a railway under these conditions, and until we found an enthusiastic sportsman to get rid of these lions our enterprise was seriously hindered. Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson was the sportsman in question—probably as unique as his lions, in being specifically commended for his sporting instincts aiding the progress of a public work. Colonel Patterson was sent out early in 1898 to undertake the construction of the Railway which had at that time reached only as far as Tsavo. Of his engineering abilities the Uganda Railway speaks, but what will interest far more people is the account which Colonel Patterson has written of his fight with the two lions which called forth the comment of the Premier. The combination of engineering and the keenest of sporting instincts with great literary ability is not common, so that while the subject matter of the account is interesting it is made infinitely more so by the happy strain in which it is written. Only nine chapters out of the book—"The Man Eaters of Tsavo"—deal with the lions, but the story is complete and the value of the volume is enhanced by the added chapters dealing with general sport in Uganda, and the notes on the native races, which, if not deep, are sufficient for all but those who make ethnology a special study. The lions which made such havoc appeared soon after Colonel Patterson arrived at Tsavo, but it was not until towards the close of the year that they became the all absorbing factor of life. At first they were not always successful in their efforts to carry off a victim, but as time went on they stopped at nothing and, indeed, braved any danger in order to obtain their favourite food. "Their methods then became so uncanny and their man-stalking so well timed and so certain of success that the workmen firmly believed that they were not real animals at all but devils in lions' shape." The difficulty of bagging the brutes at first was made greater by the fact that so large a body of men as were employed necessarily had to be spread over a large area,—indeed several separate camps were necessary,—and it was only when the cooly population had been materially decreased owing to a large number, not unnaturally, striking and refusing to lie as food for the man-eaters, that the stalking was crowned with success. It is pleasing to read that both the brutes which created the reign of terror eventually fell victims to a rifle and that the trap which was set proved useless.

The trap was justified because any method is justifiable to dispose of animals which claim a man a day as their meal, but every sportsman must feel a thrill of delight in reading how the end came, an end in the open worthy of the hunter and worthy of the hunted. Yet the question arises which was the hunter and which the hunted. As a precaution every tent was surrounded by a *boma* or thick palisade of thorns, and as time went on these became thicker and higher. But the skill of men capable of conquering half a continent and stretching a railroad across it was of no avail in defence against the attacks. Not only did the lions succeed in entering the camps despite what seemed impregnable thorny barriers, but they managed to drag their victims through the thorns themselves. As an indication of the difficulties and dangers which were encountered, one incident may be quoted. Colonel Patterson and a friend, Dr. Brock, stationed themselves in one of the goods-wagons, having made preparations to attract the beasts. "For an hour or two every thing was quiet and the deadly silence was becoming very monotonous and oppressive, when suddenly to our right a dry twig snapped and we knew that an animal of some sort was about. Soon afterwards we heard a dull thud as if some heavy body had jumped over the *boma*. The cattle, too, became very uneasy and we could hear them moving about restlessly. Then again came dead silence. At this juncture I proposed to my companion that I should get out of the wagon and lie on the ground close to it, as I could see better in that position should the lion come in our direction with his prey. Brock, however, persuaded me to remain where I was and a few seconds afterwards I was heartily glad that I had taken his advice, for at that very moment one of the man-eaters—although we did not know it—was quietly stalking us and was even then almost within springing distance. Orders had been given for the entrance to the *boma* to be blocked up and accordingly we were listening in the expectation of hearing the lion force his way out through the bushes with his prey. As a matter of fact, however, the doorway had not been properly closed and while we were wondering what the lion could be doing inside the *boma* for so long, he was outside all the time, silently reconnoitring our position. Presently I fancied I saw something coming very stealthily towards us. I feared, however, to trust to my eyes which by that time were strained by prolonged staring through the darkness, so under my breath I asked Brock whether he saw anything, at the same time covering the dark object as well as I could with my rifle. Brock did not answer; he told me afterwards that he, too, thought he had seen something move but was afraid to say so lest I should fire and it turn out to be nothing at all. After this there was intense silence again for a second or two and then with a sudden bound a huge body sprang at us. 'The lion,' I shouted, and we both fired almost simultaneously, not a moment too soon, for in another second the brute would assuredly have landed inside the wagon. As it was he must have swerved off in his spring, probably blinded by the flash and frightened by the noice of the double report which was increased a hundred fold by the reverberation of the hollow iron roof of the truck." And like this on every occasion the hunter became the hunted, until perseverance and a skilled shot eventually prevailed.

In the second part of his book Colonel Patterson describes other exciting adventures whilst shikarring in Uganda. On several occasions he was able to bag a lion, in fact eight altogether fell to his gun, whilst at other times came hippopotamus, and many kinds of smaller game, most noteworthy of which was a new kind of Eland. To all who read the book must come the desire to enjoy a shooting trip in British East Africa. Undoubtedly game is to be had in amazing quantity, but the visitor must not expect to have such good fortune as that of Colonel Patterson. That he worked hard for his trophies is undeniable, but he was also favoured with greater luck than some of those who accompanied him at times. Also large tracts are now reserved and the shooting area, though still very large, is diminished. In an appendix Colonel Patterson gives some useful information for those who may wish to follow in his footsteps. To commence with the holiday is an expensive one. Before any shooting can be done it is necessary to take out a game license costing £50, while for permission to kill one bull buffalo, one bull eland and one bull giraffe an extra fee of £5 for each animal, payable in advance and not returnable, is demanded. As to the total cost, says Colonel Patterson, "I consider that £400 should cover the entire cost of a three months shooting trip to East Africa, including passage both ways. The frugal sportsman will doubtless do it on less, while the extravagant man will probably spend very much more." The cost seems, large but those who read the book will think that the result is worth it.

MINERAL WEALTH IN NEW ZEALAND. A REMARKABLE paper was read recently before the Royal Colonial Institute which was made the more interesting by some remarks of the Earl of Ranfurly who presided. The paper, read by Dr. Mackintosh Bell, Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, dealt with the mineral wealth of the country, while Lord Ranfurly recalled early recollections of our connection with the islands. Some fifty-six years ago a dinner took place in the Bay of Islands, Captain Hobson, the British Consul or Governor, being there, while at the same time there was a French man-of-war in the harbour. They could not make out why this French vessel should be there, but at last discovered that the idea was to annex to France the South Island of New Zealand. A sailing vessel was at once despatched to Akaroa and arrived there thirty-six hours before the French man-of-war which, on its arrival, found the British Flag already flying. So narrow a chance was it of half New Zealand and all its wealth being lost to Britain, for its mineral wealth is both great and widely distributed. Coal is found in large quantity and of excellent quality in most parts of the south island while another fuel, petroleum, though not worked to great commercial advantage as yet, is known to exist in large quantities. It has been found and exploited to some slight degree at Kotuku, near Greymouth in Westland, near Gisborne in the Auckland District, and at New Plymouth in Taranaki, not far from the base of the lofty cone of Mount Egmont. In the last-mentioned locality the oil seeps out of the surface along the sea-shore, and at a few places in the interior, and gas issues at many points along natural crevices. Boring operations have been conducted in this locality for a number of years, and very recently have apparently met with success. An oil-bearing stratum has been struck at a depth of 2,400 feet, which at present is said by the proprietors to give a steady flow under high pressure. In the Gisborne District apparently the petroleum is even more widespread, and the prospects equally bright for the discovery of large wells. However, comparatively little exploration has been done within recent years in this locality. Iron too is plentiful and the report on the geological survey estimates that 51,855, 600 long tons of high grade ore in actual outcrop can be removed from open quarries. Copper is found in many localities both in the North and South islands while the amount of gold can be gathered from the actual outturn. In 1904 the export was valued at £1,987,501, of which about forty-eight per cent was the product of dredging and hydraulic sluicing and, though this percentage has deceased, the actual amount is progressing. Platinum too is found, but only in sufficient quantity to repay working when in conjunction with gold. Altogether New Zealand is exceptionally fortunate in its mineral deposits and as yet there has been little systematic effort to develop them, although there are signs that before long a determined effort will be made to place the country very high in the list of iron-producers.

SUGAR IN SOUTH INDIA. A REPORT has just been issued by Mr. Barber, the Government Botanist in Madras, on the Samalkot sugar station which was established in 1903 mainly with the idea of discovering a more healthy variety of sugarcane for the ryots of the Godavery District. The first thing to be done was the establishment of a system whereby to study the cultivation of the cane as practised in the delta, the canes grown, irrigation facilities and rainfall, the character and composition of the soil and the customary manurial supplies. Side by side with beds conducted on local lines were beds cultivated on methods employed in other countries to enable comparisons to be made. Even in the first year of the station new canes of greater value and disease-resist ing power were found. At the end of three years forty-five varieties had been collected and were the subject of careful study, frequent notes being made of their power of germination, the characters and colours of their shoots, the rate of growth and other facts while many manurial experiments were conducted. Throughout, the experiments have been directed to obtaining a level field and as perfect drainage as possible, it being considered that the latter is absolutely necessary in every sugarcane field. Mr. Barber emphasizes this fact and considers that the worst cane disease is a direct outcome of the rotation of wet paddy and sugarcane. The questions as to the origin of the prevailing disease and the best mode of combating it have been kept well before the farm staff, and the general conclusion is that the fungus is present practically in all parts of the farm and in all of its canes. But, by the constant infusion of new blood, Mr. Barber hopes that the industry may be saved, the results obtained in this direction thus far being very satisfactory. He considers, however, that it would appear to be of advantage to the District if all the old canes disappear as soon as possible, as otherwise they will pass the disease on sooner or later to the new arrivals. The question is debated as to whether the Samalkot farm, while perfectly adapted to testing the new kinds, is a suitable distributing centre for the delta. Mr. Barber considers that it would be desirable that some place near, but in the upland, should be sought for the purpose. In conclusion, he says that it is satisfactory to note that, in the main, the Samalkot results are in accordance with those obtained from the much more careful and long continued experiments and observations in Java, where the prevailing conditions are in many respects similar to those of the Godavery delta.

WOMAN'S EXTENDING REALM. A WRITER in a Home contemporary records the fact that women have entered another sphere which hitherto men considered essentially their own. Lady doctors are becoming not only more numerous but more appreciated and now we are to have Lady Engineers. As a matter of fact the Lady Engineer is a real existence. The Institute of Electrical Engineers has one Lady Member, Mrs. Ayrton, who has written some excellent papers on electrical matters. Last year another lady entered the ranks, at least entered the engineering department at King's College, London, while a lady engineering student is reported from the Birmingham University. The writer to whom we have referred is evidently not altogether in favour of the movement. An engineering training, he says, would be indeed very helpful to a woman. "The scientific side alone would be distinctly beneficial but the quickness of the eye and hand which results from such a training would probably put an end to the carelessness and inaccuracy characteristic of many women." The comment is hardly fair. A few years ago the adverse critic would have contended himself with the statement that women are not strong enough to stand the heavy strain of the training. But most of the heavy work now is done by machinery and, moreover, woman is likely to find her services more useful in the drawing office than in the constructional departments of the works. Tracing is work for which they should be eminently suited and in addition is much highly skilled work, such as the making of calculations for designs and research work. Such appointments are attractive and could be filled by ladies, always provided that they remember that engineering like mathematics is a science of absolute accuracy. For some years, research work in pure science of a high calibre has been done by lady graduates at the more modern Universities. The first Doctor of Science from the department of Geology in the University of Birmingham was a lady, and, after all, it is not a very far cry from geology and tracing to civil or mechanical engineering work. In these days when changes take place very rapidly, there is little doubt that some, if not all, of these anticipations will soon be realised. If it can be proved that the calculations, drawings, and designs which have to be made in engineering work can be done as accurately and efficiently by women as by men, there will be a new opening for them.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES. THE Corporation was in a magnanimous mood on Wednesday when dealing with the question of increasing the salaries of two of its high officials. Mr. Edwardes, late acting Municipal Commissioner, stated the claims of Mr. Waite, the Chief Accountant, very fairly and showed how valuable his services had proved to the Corporation. Other members spoke in support of the motion and Mr. Waite is to be congratulated that he has not laboured in vain. The Municipality has a corporate conscience, it appears, and reeognises what is due to meritorious service. Mr. Hall, too, received his due, and it is satisfactory to find that whilst keeping an eye to economy the Corporation does not fail to appreciate efficiency.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised their rate for Demand Loans, on Friday, to nine per cent.

THE Australian Lloyd's s.s. "Nippon," from Japan, left Honkong for Bombay, via rice ports, on the morning of the 17th instant.

DURING the week ending on the 11th instant the total mortality from plague numbered 2,823, to which the Bombay Presidency contributed 745, the United Provinces 530, Mysore 472 and Bengal 336.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, commanding the Southern Army, will arrive in Madras on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, and will leave next day for Rangoon.

THE dearness of money is checking the speculation in coal which has been so prominent in Calcutta during the past few months, but the shares are still firmly held by investors.

THE Annual State Ball was given at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday night. Those who took part in the State Lancers were the Viceroy and Countess Minto, Lord Kitchener, Lady Fraser, Sir Francis and Lady Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Erle Richards, Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson, General Sir A. Gaselee, Mrs. Rampini, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Baker, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Lady Louise Loden.

THE Government of India are now considering the report of the Committee which sat at Simla last season in connection with the question of providing reserved accommodation on Indian Railways for Inspecting officers when on their tours. These officers include Heads of Subordinate Departments of the Government of India, such as Inspectors-General, Directors-Genenal and others who tour extensively during the year, and sometimes at a good deal of discomfort.

THE Gresham Life Office has instituted a new scheme which should find favour with the public. It consists of immediate annuities with the return of the capital. In the ordinary case the death of the annuitant involves the loss of the capital. Under the new scheme, should the annuitant die, the annuity continues to be payable to the heirs, who have the option of receiving the remainder until equal to the purchase money in full, while a cash surrender value may be claimed. It is a scheme which the Company may justly be proud of inaugurating.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SURAT SPLIT.

Lord Curzon and the House of Lords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The fiasco at Surat has occupied a certain though not a prodigious amount of attention in a dull week and the views on the subject of the man in the street, so far as he has any, may be summed up in a remark made to me by one who exercises a powerful influence in political circles :"It shows that Mr. Morley was right." The "Times" makes the somewhat singular suggestion that the "Battle of Surat" as one paper describes the proceeding of last Friday "will not be lost sight of by those anxious to justify the exclusion of Indians as well as of other Oriental races from our Colonies." I doubt if the persons alluded to, practically the whole of the white population of Greater Britain minus India and Further India, will think of the incident at all in this connection. They have or think they have much stronger reasons for their harsh unbending attitude towards Orientals whom they in their narrow and ignorant way lump together as undesirables. But these were only passing comments of the commentator of Printing House Square. The more matured opinions of the leading journal on the breakdown of the National Congress were reserved for its Monday's issue, in which the so-called Moderates—the term Moderates as used in India seems to cover a multitude of doctrines and doctrinaires—were severely taken to ask. "The Moderate leaders in the Congress", said the *Times*, 'have wrought their own undoing. They wanted to make the people of England think that the Congress represented the "Indian nation," though they knew in their hearts it did not. To that primary end, the outward semblance of unity, all other considerations were sacrificed. They quarrelled behind closed doors, and then asked the public to believe that the long array of resolutions which they passed in the open, without a solitary amendment in twenty-three years, embodied the unanimous opinions of 'the people of India.' They did not represent even their own unanimous views, for in their secret conclaves bickering has been incessant. They did not represent the views of sixty millions of Mahomedans, who have steadily held aloof from the Congress, or of the Rajputs, or a large portion of the Sikhs, or the bulk of the subjects of native Princes; still more, they did not represent the ideas of millions of other quiet people who hardly knew that such an organisation existed. Nevertheless the "Times" does not rejoice at the "ridiculous termination" of the Surat gathering; the result of the Congress is, in a sense, one to be deplored, but if it wishes to rehabilitate itself in public opinion, it must reduce its programme to limits that are possible. Before confidence can be accorded to it, there must be a purging of its ranks of the men who are not constructive politicians, who are not genuine seekers for the redress of grievances, but whose sole aim is the subversion of the existing order of things.' The *Morning Post* observes that from the point of view of the peace of India Mr. Tilak "et hoc genus omne" "would be better employed in some useful industry in the Andaman Islands" but criticises the statement of the Moderates "that the attainment of Colonial self-government by strictly constitutional means should be the goal of the political aspirations" of the Congresswallas. The constitution of India, it is pointed out, is not self-government of any type, but government by the Viceroy in Council, subject to the decisions of the Secretary of State for India, a member of the British Cabinet. To propose to substitute self-government of any type for government by the Viceroy in Council is to propose a revolution. It is conceivable that to propose a revolution may, according to the circumstances of the country to be affected by the revolution, be wise, expedient, just, or even necessary, but it is not conceivable that it should be either constitutional or lawful. Nor is it self-evident that there is a constitutional or lawful method of promoting unconstitutional or unlawful aspirations. According to the "Morning Post" the question of education, especially University education, in India, goes to the root of all the recent political troubles and Mr. Morley is told that if he would take pains to ascertain the views of the Englishmen who have spent their lives in this work in India "he would not be long doubtful as to the course which ought for the future to be adopted"—a counsel of perfection if ever there was one. The "Standard" insists that the Indian National Congress "has been an imposture from its foundation." India is not and never was a nation; and there is nothing to encourage the belief that it ever will be. A congress composed of such conflicting interests and claiming to be national was condemned to failure. The "Standard" realises the need in a country like India of some agency by which the voice or rather the voices of the people may be made audible and hopes for better things from the projected Advisory Councils. The "Pall Mall Gazette" is not so sweeping in its condemnation of the Congress and all its works as are some critics. This able Unionist journal which has the unique advantage amongst London journals of being edited by a gentleman of Indian experience is not without hope that the collapse of the Congress may prove to be a step in the direction of better things in India. The riotous mob does not, we are reminded, represent the best elements in the newer schools of thought among the native population. "A National Congress which placed its loyalty beyond suspicion, and which sought to help the Government to comprehend the wishes of the people, and to educate them gradually for the administration of their own affairs, would be an incalculable boon. It may spring from the ashes of the Congress which has burnt itself out at Surat." The Extreme party will, however, not find much encouragement from the line taken by the more responsible portion of the Home Press, and even the gentle "Daily News" finds the disturbances at Surat deplorable. But why are Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn so silent?

LORD CURZON AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The event of the week is however not the Congress fiasco nor the development of the anti-Asiatic policy of the Transvaal, but the unexpected appearance of Lord Curzon as a candidate for election to the House of Lords as an Irish representative peer. The following is the text of the ex-Viceroy's letter :—

Hackwood, Basingstoke, Dec. 27, 1907.

My Lord,—Having been asked by influential members of the Irish peerage to allow myself to be nominated for the vacancy among the representative peers by the death of Lord Kilmaine, I have consented.

When an Irish peerage was conferred upon me by her late Majesty in 1898, it was with a view to my returning at a later date to the House of Commons, and for long this was my ambition. The strain, however, of my work in India proved too much for my strength, and medical opinion has driven me reluctantly to the conclusion that I cannot re-enter that House.

In these circumstances, if I am to be of any service in public life, it is in the House of Lords alone that the opportunity can be found. But I am, unfortunately, debarred from entering that Chamber by the ordinary channels by the refusal of the present Prime Minister to allow me to take my place with all other ex-Viceroys of India upon those benches.

I have entered into this explanation lest it should be thought that I am seeking at the hands of the Irish peers an honour which might be open to me by other means. I readily admit that there are many considerations which may induce them to prefer a peer who is directly connected with Ireland; and no one would have less cause than myself to complain if this proved to be the case.

At the same time, the leading Irish peers, upon whose initiative I am acting, have led me to think that my return to public life, through the only channel that appears now to be open to me, might not be unfavourably viewed by their colleagues. I need hardly assure you of the strong views which I hold about the maintenance of the Parliamentary Union between Great Britain and Ireland; and, should I be returned to the House of Lords, it will equally be my desire to take an interest in those Irish affairs which are the special and natural concern of the important body whose suffrages I have the honour to seek.—I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

What has aroused so much interest is not the fact that Lord Curzon is willing to enter the hereditary chamber, but his somewhat querulous attack on the Prime Minister. Probably 99 out of every hundred people think that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might have strained a point and acceded to the request made by or on behalf of Lord Curzon but nothing like the same proportion approves of the form in which the injured person has chosen to protest against the Premier's attitude. In the first place, is the language of Lord Curzon quite respectful to the Crown? Sticklers for propriety in these matters say it is not. However that may be it is, to say the least, unusual, and in the case of a less important personage than Lord Curzon would be considered as wanting in dignity. While the Unionist papers unanimously regret the decision arrived at by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman they do not all go to the length of the "Daily Telegraph" which writes in the following extravagant strain :—"The country will learn with disgust of this paltry refusal on the part of the Prime Minister to concede to a political opponent a privilege only asked for on account of physical breakdown. It may have been unusual—political honours are much too rigidly kept for political partisans—but if it had been granted, the Prime Minister would have honoured himself by honouring so great a public servant. If there is any explanation of the refusal, beyond the churlishness of partisan jealousy, the country will be glad to hear it. All classes, we repeat, will be painfully surprised to find that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has raised so many undistinguished personages to the peerage, refused to admit the claims of Lord Curzon to a recognition which, in one shape or another, is offered, almost as a matter of course, to any Viceroy who has acquitted himself even with tolerable success during his term of office." In referring to undistinguished personages raised to the peerage the "Daily Telegraph" lays itself open to an obvious retort. But that is by the way. The "Daily Graphic" points out that Lord Curzon is "not quite fair to the Prime Minister" and justifies its statement in this manner :—"With the exception of Sir John Lawrence and the Earl of Mayo—who unfortunately did not live to become an ex-Viceroy—they have all been peers of the United Kingdom independent of their Viceregal office. Sir John Lawrence was created a peer on his retirement, and several of his successors were advanced in the peerage in like circumstances, but this was done by the Governments then in power and not by other Governments under whom they had not served. Lord Curzon's grievance should in fairness be addressed to Mr. Balfour, who was the Prime Minister when he resigned." Another Unionist journal is satirical as well as critical at Lord Curzon's expense. Referring to the passage about the Prime Minister in the above letter the "Morning Post" observes:—"Many will envy Lord Curzon the majestic tone of that sentence, with the assertion implied in it that every man who has been Viceroy of India has a right to a seat in the House of Lords, and with the challenge which it throws down to the Prime Minister. 'Tantæne animis cœlestibus irae!'" Everyone is sorry that Lord Curzon's health is not robust but all members of the House of Commons do not and are not expected to work like galley slaves. Evidently other considerations have operated to induce Lord Curzon to abandon his original intention to re-enter the House of Commons. The "Daily News" without much beating about the bush says :—"It is doubtful if, under any circumstances, he could have taken up again a Parliamentary career. The House of Commons is a changed Assembly since the days when he excited mingled admiration and amusement as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The early years of the twentieth century have hurried mankind furiously through a progress whose distance few can realise. And Lord Curzon would find to-day an Assembly singularly impatient of his defects of temperament, and not entirely responsive to the particular high qualities which he possesses." The "Times," more delicately, remarks :—"The change from a position of exceptional dignity and exceptional isolation to that of equal comradeship with the composite elements of the popular Chamber, must inevitably try very severely the temper and the susceptibilities of any man who underwent it, and perhaps Lord Curzon's nature is not particularly well suited to adapt itself to such a transition." The "Times" also apparently thinks it would be "infra dignitatem" for a man who has occupied the splendid position of chief governor in India to be a member of Parliament. "The sight of an ex-Viceroy of India engaged in the rough controversies of the House of Commons might easily be misunderstood by Orientals." Perhaps there is something in this but do not Orientals understand that the real ruler of India is not the Viceroy but the Secretary of State for India? If the "Chronicle" is right in assuming as a matter of fact that Lord Curzon is a Free Trader no further explanation is needed if an explanation is to be sought for beyond that given by himself. Granted Lord Curzon's "reluctance" in the circumstances "to throw in his political fortunes with Mr. Balfour." Might there not have been reluctance on the part of the most powerful section of the Unionist party to allow an opening for Lord Curzon's entrance to the House of Commons where if he be so hostile to Tariff Reform as is assumed his presence would have been an embarrassment to his friends?

A COUNTESS'S MEMOIRS.

The piquant fact that Lady Warwick is writing her memoirs became public property some time ago and the Countess has just been telling an interviewer something about her literary effort, the birth of which is awaited with eager interest by all and perhaps with a certain amount of trepidation by a few. But perhaps the work, when it appears, will not be quite so sensational as some have imagined. At any rate the Countess is reported as saying that while she intends to give a picture of Society as she has known it and to "fearlessly tell the truth," she will not be "hypercritical." "I am," she further announces, "entirely adrift from my old existence and I can look at things in a cold clear light from outside." She confesses that one of her objects is to get money. She was approached with offers of very large sums for a book such as she is writing and she wanted money for a special purpose. Her great desire, she explains, is to own and edit a paper. The proceeds of her book and what she hopes to gain from a lecturing tour in the United States will, she says, help her to realise her ambition. Whether the future paper is to be an organ of Socialism she does not say. Meanwhile Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) who, if she has not owned and edited a newspaper, has owned and edited a magazine and who could doubtless give the ambitious Countess a few hints continues in a well-known American publication her "Reminiscences." One of the most interesting features of the latest instalment is her denunciation of the Irish Viceroyalty, a subject on which she speaks with inside knowledge. Lord Randolph, it will be remembered, was Private Secretary to his father the Duke of Marlborough when the latter was Viceroy in Dublin. In India," she says, "the Eastern mind has to be impressed with the glamour of royalty. In the distant Colonies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and others—Government House is a great feature, and the Governors men of responsibility. But what excuse can be offered for the Dublin Court, which is within a few hours of London and in direct communication by telegraph and telephone with Downing-street? The Lord Lieutenant, who is not in the Cabinet, is but a figure-head, a purveyor of amusements for the Irish officials and the Dublin tradespeople, on whom he is obliged to lavish his hospitality and his money, with no return and no thanks." Most persons outside the two classes mentioned by Mrs. G. Cornwallis West have long come to the conclusion that the Viceroyalty ought to go. It is however a common-place that threatened institutions live long in these isles and I suppose that there is not much chance of the reform advocated by Mrs. G. Cornwallis West taking place for some time to come. The Irish Viceroyalty would not, however, survive a Ministry of which Mr. Keir-Hardie or somebody like him was the head, a prospect which in these days cannot be regarded as altogether inconceivable.

LORD LAMINGTON.

Your late Governor, Lord Lamington, has definitely accepted an invitation to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. His subject will, I understand, be "Reminiscences of Indian Life" and the date fixed for the occasion is April 30th. It is not unusual for ex-Lieutenant Governors to address the Society of Arts on their retirement, but it is not often that ex-Governors avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the famous institution in John Street Adelphi of enlightening the home public respecting their experiences in India. The exception I can remember for the moment is that of the late Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff who in 1898 read a charming paper before the Society on "The Recreations of an Indian Official." This will not be Lord Lamington's first appearance at the Society of Arts, for so long ago as 1892 he read a paper there on his travels in India China, a region that was then attracting a good deal of attention owing to certain international rivalries which happily have long ceased to cause trouble to the Cabinets and Chancelleries of Europe

ASIATICS ABROAD.

JOHANNESBURG TRADERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

Restriction in British Columbia.

NEW BILL PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

A Circular issued by the Johannesburg Trade Council, appeals to British Trade Unions to support the Government's Asiatic policy.

The British Columbian Government will introduce into the House of Assembly, an Asiatics Restriction Bill, similar to that of Natal.

The Bill is expected to be passed unanimously and enforced immediately.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Mulai Hafid's Army Routed.

SPLENDID MARCHING PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Latest advices from Morocco state that the French force at Casablanca after a forced march of fifty miles, which was covered in twenty-four hours, engaged and routed, with heavy loss, a strong force commanded by Mulai Hafid's principal lieutenant, Mulai Ragshid.

Sixteen hours' fighting took place in the pass of Settat. The French lost twenty wounded, Mulai Hafid's advance on Fez is thus prevented.

It is announced in Berlin that Germany favours the adoption of a neutral attitude by the Powers towards the rival Sultans.

THE BLOCKADE OF PRINCE FIRMAN FIRMA.

Help Forthcoming.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

A Russian telegram from Teheran states that the Shah has telegraphically ordered troops from various points in Azerbaijan to proceed and extricate Prince Firman Firma from his perilous position.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Definite Understanding.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The conclusion of a definite and satisfactory understanding between Canada and Japan is semi-officially announced in London

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has left Biarritz for Paris.

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The Washington Treasury has purchased two hundred thousand ounces of silver at 55·927.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

Handsome Sum Subscribed.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The Crimean and Mutiny Veterans' Fund has reached a total of £11,000.

Mr. Haldane has given a hundred guineas to the Fund.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The Indian Loan is at five-eighths premium.

CAPE LOAN FAILURE.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The fiasco of the Cape Loan is confirmed.

FEARED LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP.

Wreckage Washed Ashore.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Wreckage of the British ship "Hartfield" has been washed ashore at Vancouver.

It is feared that the vessel has been lost with all aboard, numbering thirty.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

Second Reading of the Polish Bill.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The Prussian Chamber has adopted the Second reading of the Bill for the Germanization of the Polish provinces with the amendments brought forward in December, which restricted the Bill to certain areas and reduced the grant from £ 20,000,000 to £ 13,000,000.

THE KEDAH BLUEBOOK.

Mr. Hart's Work Praised.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The "Standard" commenting on the first Kedah bluebook, applauds the work of Mr. Hart, the English Adviser, who is doing for Kedah a modest way, what Lord Cromer has done for Egypt.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The death is announced of General Sir Henry Newdigate.

A SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

Onslaught on Prime Minister's House.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The Suffragettes made an organized onslaught on the Prime Minister's residence on the occasion of the assembling of the Cabinet to-day.

They tried to force an entrance to the house and one succeeded but was ejected. The rest scuffled with the police outside and the serimmages were accompanied by much shrieking.

The police were obliged to break the chains with which two women had fastened themselves to the railings of a house opposite.

Five arrests were made.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Punjab Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 17.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce will be given an opportunity of submitting to the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India its views on such of the matter under investigation as may be considered to affect the commercial interests.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POSTAL SERVICE.

Lahore Letters Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 17.

The Punjab Trades Association have represented to the Postmaster-General of the Punjab that not infrequently letters posted from Lahore, especially letters addressed in Simla, fail to reach their destination. Several of the missing letters are said to have contained cheques.

POST OFFICE PICE QUININE PACKETS.

Sale not Generally Known.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 17.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that in some localities the fact that pice packets of quinine are sold at Post Offices is generally unknown among the poor classes of population. The local Governments have accordingly been requested to take steps to inform the people, for whom the pice packets are primarily intended, where they can be obtained.

HIRED TRANSPORT "REWA"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The Hired Transport "Rewa" sailed from Karachi for Southampton on the 16th instant with officers 35, ladies 32, children 28, 2nd class men 14, women 15, children 23, other ranks 1,274, including 37 invalids. 2 insanes, 10 prisoners, 25 women and 50 children.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Brereton Likely to Succeed Mr. Upcott.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

Mr. A. Brereton, C. S. I, who is now in Calcutta is beginning to be mentioned in connection with the succession to Sir Francis Upcott upon the Railway Board.

NEXT RAILWAY BUDGET.

Large Reduction Likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

A large reduction is likely to be made this year in the annual Railway Budget in consequence of the tightness of money. The Railway Conference are understood to have recommended that while the railways should bear the cost of watch and ward the Government should bear that of the Railway Police proper.

POISONING THE HUSBAND.

Death Sentence Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

In the High Court here to-day before Justices Rampini and Sharuffuddin the death sentence passed upon Kalu Dasaya for the murder of her husband by poison in Jalpaiguri district, was confirmed.

THE NIZAM'S ROGUE ELEPHANT.

Shot by Order of His Highness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 17.

The elephant which killed and mutilated the native girl on Sunday last has been shot by order of H. H. the Nizam.

THE PRATAB MILLS.

A Popular Manager.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMALNER, JANUARY 17.

Mr. Krishnaji Vinayak alias Kakasaheb Apte, Manager, Pratap Mills, who had been brought on one year's term leaves Amalner for Bombay. He was most popular with the men and has the tact to win respect from all those who come in contact with him.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

Royal Engineer soldiers appointed to railway companies, as apprentice plate layers with a view to their appointment as Permanent Way Inspectors on the Indian State Railways, are, when qualified, to be transferred in the rank of Sergeant to the Unattached List of the Public Works Department.

Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps in India are in future to be instructed in mounted infantry drill only, all yeomanry and cavalry drill being eliminated from their training.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 17.

Major-General A. G. F. Browne, Commanding 3rd Lahore Division, is going to take eight month's sick leave from February or earlier. It is believed that Major-General B. Wood, Commanding Sirhind Brigade, will officiate.

LIEUT-GENERAL RICHARDSON.

Farewell Banquet at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 17.

Lieut-General Richardson, C. B., C. S. I., who retires from the Command of the Poona Division on the 21st inst., was entertained at a farewell banquet to-night at the Club of Western India. About seventy officers and members of the Civil Service sat at a beautifully decorated table which was rendered additionally attractive by the display of the Hunt trophies lent by Colonel Bull, the General being President of the Poona Hunt. Brigadier-General Swann, C. B., Commanding Poona Brigade, presided at the table. The reed band of the Somersetshire Light Infantry played during dinner at the end of which General Swann proposed the health of the guest of the evening and referred to his long and distinguished career and the popularity of his Command in Poona.

General Richardson in reply said:—"I am quite overwhelmed at the reception you have accorded me this evening. It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that I thank you for the kind manner in which my health has been proposed and received. With the pleasure in the appreciation of the honour you have done me in entertaining me this evening I regret in associating the fact that the days of my active soldiering are practically over. It is grateful at any time but it is more particularly so when I feel I am leaving in India many friends that I have made during a service extending over nearly forty-two years. I only wish it was commencing instead of closing. When I think of the many good fellows I have served under and many who have loyally served under me I accept the fact that I owe my present position to their labours. Gentlemen the bulk of my service has been passed in Northern India but it was my good fortune nearly four years ago to-day to be appointed to the Sixth Poona Division. We came as strangers to the land but can new forget the hand of friendship which has all round been extended to us. If at the end of a long service I can feel that I am vacating my Command having made neany friends and no grievances my good luck will have served me loyally to the end. I have served so long in the Indian Army that at the end of a long day's work it would be ungenerous of me not to express the high opinion that I hold of the Indian Army. Loyal and patient, all they seek is a little love and a little sympathy, and I would ask you all who are thrown into contact with these good fellows to recollect what I have said. Relieve me, you will never regret it once again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind welcome and the liberal hospitality you have shown me this evening and I wish you one and all not good-Bye, but au revoir."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BURMA.

One Killed and Several Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 17.

News of a serious railway accident on the Pegu-Moulmein Section was received in Rangoon this afternoon. From the particulars received it appears that yesterday afternoon near Waw the 148 Down Mixed train was derailed owing to a buffalo being run over. One third class carriage and one inspection carriage were capsized while several goods waggons were thrown down the bank. A Sanitary Inspector, who was travelling by the train, was seriously injured. He had three servants with him; one of these was killed and the other two severely injured. The injured people and the dead body were taken to Pegu Hospital. It is understood that the former are doing as well as can be expected in the circumstances. Serious damage was done to the rolling stock and permanent way. The line is torn up for the distance between two telegraph posts The line is badly disorganised and assistance had to be sent for.

An Accident Special has been sent to the scene of the disaster. The details at present available are very meagre and the names of the injured and dead persons are not known. These will come to hand in due course. The train was proceeding from Moulmein to Pegu when the accident occurred.

BAKR-ID IN LAHORE.

Loyal Prayers Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 17.

Mahommedans of Lahore and adjoining villages assembled at the Royal Mosque to offer prayer on the occasion of the Baqar-Id. A impressive scene was witnessed by several ladies and gentlemen who were provided with seats in the upper storey of Entrance gate of the Mosque. Prayers were offered for the stability of the British Raj and for the recovery from illness of Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

The members of the Baghanpara family celebrated Id ul-Zuha at their village and prayers were offered at the Juma Mosque of Baghanpura.

The Hon'ble Mian Shah Din made a short speech in which he expressed the profound regret felt by the Mohammedan community at the unfortunate circumstances had compelled Sir Danzil Ibbetson to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and at his suggestion the congregation offered prayers for the speedy recovery from illness of Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

Prices not much Affected by Recent Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The crop returns for the week ending last Saturday, now published, for most of the provinces do not show any very marked fall in prices in consequence of the recent rain. The Punjab reports a slight reduction. The North-West Frontier Province also records improvement, but Rajputana actually notifies an increase in the rates and this also applies to the Bombay Presidency and the Rajputana Administration. A notice in this connection that the quotations were probably taken before the rainfall had effected the market and that next week's rates may be lower. This is probably true also elsewhere. Meanwhile all are agreed that an important improvement in the situation has occurred.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 15th instant:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha; beneficial to crops in parts of Sind. The Standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda; elsewhere the crops are in good condition except for slight damage by insects in parts of Broach, by rain and frost in parts of Palanpur and by rats in parts of Baroda. Threshing of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Kaira, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh. Nasik, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Baroda. The agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh and Sholapur Water for irrigation insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan and Kathiawar. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind to 30 to 52 per cent., in Gujarat 25 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 21 to 32 per cent., Deccan 32 to 51 per cent. and in the Karnatak 25 to 85 per cent. less than normal. Prices are rising. The stocks of grain are generally adequate. The demand for labour is sufficient and wages normal. Emigration from Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in Panch Mahals with 848 persons on the last day of the week ending 11th instant.

EARTHQUAKE IN BALUCHISTAN.

More Particulars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 17.

The earthquake shocks which occurred in Baluchistan on the 12th instant appear to have started in the direction of Mach where a severe shock was felt at 3-50 p. m.

It was felt at Panir at the same time and with the same force and also at Sibi but much slighter.

At Sharigh two severe shocks were felt at 3-55 p. m., followed by another two at 4-18 p. m. which again were followed by slighter ones and again at intervals between 5-18 and 5-40 p. m. shocks were felt.

Two slighter shocks occurred at 8-45 and 8-49 p. m. The shocks were also felt at Sunari and Harnai at about the same time as the first shock at Sharigh.

Nearly all the railway buildings at Sharigh are damaged with scarcely a chimney standing which were the first to fall and gave warning of what was happening.

The Political Rest House at Thisil and the Post Office are badly damaged and considered unsafe.

Ten Railway buildings including the native clerk and menials' quarters are reported to be condemned as unsafe.

A large single-span girder bridge about seventy feet high, just out of Sharigh Station in the Sibi direction, was shaken and the embankments on either side subsided considerably. This must have happened shortly after the down passenger train due at Sibi at 8-13 p. m. had passed over the bridge.

The arm of the distant signal at Sharigh was seen to drop right down and then rise to its normal position soon after.

KABUL.

The Amir's Movements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 17.

Reports from Kabul state that snow began falling on the 6th instant and was still continuing on the 8th. Shocks of earthquake occurred at 1-30 a m. on the 7th.

The Amir was to leave his capital on the 14th instant for Jellalabad where he is expected to stay for about a month. While at Jellalabad a Durbar will be held to which the heads of Tribes and leading Mullahs have been summoned.

Sirdar Basrulla Jan who has just recovered from a severe attack of fever will go with the Amir to Jellalabad.

The recent severe weather seems to have acted as a check upon raiding operations by Zakka Khel along the Peshawar border. Special measures of precaution are, however, says the "Pioneer," not to be relaxed at present, pending decision as to active punitive measures against this section of the Afridis.

A correspondent states that silver cups to the value of £300 sterling were stolen from the Sergeants' Mess, 1st Highland Light Infantry at Dinapore on the 10th instant. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the cups.

FIRE AT NUSHKI.

Records Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 17.

The Tahsil office at Nushki was burnt down on the night of 9th instant. The cause is not yet ascertained All the records were destroyed..

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Captain G. W. Maconachie and Lieutenants H. C. Buckley, G. A. Soltan and H. P. Cook are posted for Plague Duty in the United Provinces.

Major J. Chaytor-White, I. M. S., is appointed Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.

Mr. C. W. B. Anderson from Port Blair is posted to the Police Department in Burma, Lieutenant E. H. Thirkell and Messrs H. H. Tayler, C. O. D. Harvey and A. L. F. Evans, receiving a step of promotion each in the Port Blair Commission.

Mr. S. M. Robinson, Government Advocate, Punjab, officiates as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma vice Justice Ormond on leave.

Mr. H. R. H. Coxe is gazetted to act upon the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Justice Brett posted to Inspection Duty.

Lieutenants R. G. T. Gatherer and E. Burd posted for employment in the Burma Military Police

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Revd C. R. Bathurst is posted to the Rangoon Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. L. Mazumdar is posted as Assistant Comptroller General outside audit.

Mr. Chunilal as Assistant. Accountant General Bengal.

Mr. J. L. De Vine to Special Duty in the Finance Secretariat.

RAILWAY BOARD.

A survey has been sanctioned to be made by the Agency of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway for a metre-gague line from Mirpur Khas Station on the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway to Jhudo, forty-seven miles.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of an extension on the metre-gauge of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway from Talap Station to Saikhowa Ghat on south bank of the Brahmaputra, 8¼ miles.

A survey on the 2½ foot gauge is sanctioned of a Railway from Nadiad to Kapadvang with an extension to Meghraj via Malpur and a branch from Malpur via Tunavada to Godra-total length 112 miles, the agency to be employed being that of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major F. W. Daniell, 8th Rajputs, is posted to Punjab as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Exchanges are sanctioned between (1) Captains J. M. V. Stewart and Hon. A. C. Murray and (2) Lieutenants J. Ranwell and H. N. Jackson.

Lieutenant H. S. Elgee is posted to be an Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Major W. S. Eardley Howard has one year's leave.

H. M. the King-Emperor has conferred the title of "Queen Alexandra's Own" upon the 3rd Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles in lieu of the existing title.

Major-General S. J. Willcocks to be a Divisional Commander vice Lieut. General Barrow vacated.

Major-General T. D. Pilchey to be a Brigade Commander vice Major-General Hamilton vacated.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Captain W. S. Hill and J. C. M. Wheeler to be Major and Lieutenant.

H. St. G. M. McRae, H. M. Rigg, R. J. H. Addely, W. P. Crookshank, G. S. Renny and H. J. Dovegon to be Captains.

I. M. S. Captain V. B. H. Kindsay to be Major.

The following are permitted to retire.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Kellie from 1st ultimo.

Major H. H. Nurse from 13th prox.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. McMullen from 4th October last and Assistant Surgeon P. McKey from 8th ultimo.

Consequent on the retirement of Col. R. H. Jennings, C. S. I., Government of India Political Department, Major J. Ramsay, C. I. E., is promoted to Political Agent, 1st Class, Major T. Pinpey to 2nd Class Lieutenant Colonel H. Showers to 3rd Class and Major Webb Ware to 4th Class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. A. MacD. Garstin and C. T. C. Plowden are posted to the North-West Frontier Province as probationers for the Political Department.

The appointment of Dr. F. Von Keller as acting Consul-General for Germany in Calcutta is recognised.

Major W. S. P. Ricketts, S. M. S. reverts to duty under the Home Department.

Captain S. B. D. Hunter, I. M. S. officiates as Medical Officer, Seistan and Kain Consulate.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE FACULTY.

Speech to Native Doctors.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

On Thursday afternoon the Plague Research Laboratory, at Parel, was the scene of an interesting gathering, when the Governor of Bombay met a large and representative assembly of native medical gentlemen from the various States in the Bombay Presidency, and addressed them concerning plague matters and the value of inoculation and received a most sympathetic hearing from the doctors present.

The medical men in question arrived in Bombay some days ago at the invitation of His Excellency, and Government made arrangements to put up and entertain the visitors at the laboratory during their stay in the city. The doctors have been attending the laboratory from the 15th instant and have been shown in detail the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine and have also been shown how to recognise plague-infected rats. They have also studied the habits of fleas and also how to recognise the different kinds, especially the rat flea (pulex cheopis). On the evening of the 15th Captain W. Glen Liston, M.D., I.M.S., the acting director of the Laboratory, delivered a lecture to the doctors on plague prevention in India when statistics were placed before them showing the advantages of inoculation and the anti-plague measures fully dealt with. They were given opportunities of seeing the best kind of traps used for catching rats and the best methods for exterminating rats and the fleas of rats, together with the forms of disinfection used for destroying fleas in plague-infected houses.

The visit was one that could not but have impressed the members of the medical profession with the value of the arrangements made by Government and a fitting conclusion was given to it by the gathering held yesterday afternoon, among those present being the following medical men, who had accepted His Excellency's invitation to visit Bombay:—D. A. Patwardhan, Palanpur; J. M. Chawbali, Sachin; Harrisbankar Pragjee Thakoredass, Junagadh; Ratanji Aderji, Rajkot; Shivnath Ramnath Vyas, Bhavnagar; Luxmishunker Lalji Vyas, Manavadar; S. M. Mehta, Savantvadi; Miranji Umar, Gondal; Manchharam A. Bhatt, Radhanpur; Shivram Govind Bhadbhade, Miraj; Dhanjibhoy Motabhoy Vakil, Cambay; R. P. Divan, Bhor; B. G. Karkhanis, Jamkhandi; Bhikaji Jiwaji Damania; Bhuj; Hashum A. Lakhani Janjira; K. A. Nanavutty, Wankaner; Kavasji Temulji Parduvalla, Dharampur; Bhicaji Ratanji Patel, Jetpur; Hari Shrikrishna Deve, Sangli; E. D. Patel, Rajpipla; Rustomji N. Unwalla, Bhavnagar; Krishnarao Narayen Bhow, Morvi; Sorabji C. Pascal, Mudaol; Darasha Hormusji Baria, Dhrangadra; Khan Bahadur Kallianwalla, Nowanagar, Dinshaw Burjorji Behramji, Jetpur; and Miss Kelavker, Kolhapur and others.

Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedans were fully represented and in company with Mr. Quinn, Secretary, Political Department, Captain Mackie, I. M. S., Captain Gloster, I. M. S. and Captain Liston received his Excellency the Governor, who accompanied by Dr. Cohill, arrived at the laboratory at 5-30 p. m. His Excellency was conducted to a seat on a raised platform in the entrance portico and then Captain Liston in a few words desired him to call on some of the medical men present to give their experiences of inoculation in their various States.

Dr. Devana, of the Sangli State, in responding to the Governor's request, said he had carried out some plague inoculations and in giving his views in regard to the best means to be adapted to make inoculation popular, said it should be favoured by the heads of administrations and that medical men must believe in its value and induce their friends to be inoculated as an example and for the good of others. He instanced how five hundred people out of 1,500 in one place in the State had been inoculated and that of the former only 9 had been attacked and 2 died, whereas of the former 27 had been attacked of whom 24 had died.

Dr. Tengshi, of Kolhapur, said in that State the Maharajah had come forward to be inoculated and was followed by all his princes and officers and as a result the people followed the example set them. He pointed out that Captain Bryan, of the Kolhapur Infantry, had set a similar example which had resulted in every man of that regiment, together with their wives and families following suit. He said they had read of plague measures and after visiting the Parel laboratory had been shown the practical results.

Dr. Kallianwalla, of Nawanagar State, on behalf of his brother professional men thanked His Excellency for the opportunity, given them of inspecting the manufacture of the serum. He alluded to the interest Sir George Clarke took in plague prevention and to the value of the lectures given by Captain Liston.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke then addressed the medical gentlemen and prefaced his remarks by intimating the great pleasure it had afforded him to have had that opportunity of meeting them. He gave them a hearty welcome to Bombay and hoped they would carry away with them many pleasant memories of what they had seen. He had thought it desirable that they should satisfy themselves of the methods under which plague serum was prepared at the Parel laboratory and felt sure Captain Liston had given information on that point which would be useful to them. Plague, His Excellency said, had been called the poor man's disease, that was true, and it was because it was the poor man's disease that he was anxious that they should take measures to relieve the country of such a fearful epidemic. He pointed out that plague mortality was on the decrease, which was very satisfactory, but they could not feel sure that it might not before many months again result in a serious outbreak, and therefore they should be prepared to combat it with all the measures possible, and the best way to deal with it His Excellency added, was by means of inoculation. He instanced, how in Western countries such scourges as visited India were not allowed to occur owing to the advance of sanitary knowledge and said in this country they must endeavour to carry the people with them as the masses in India had not yet become fully alive to the benefits of good sanitary methods. Compulsion was not to be thought of in dealing with the people, they should endeavour to carry the masses with them and by patience and reason induce them to accept the benefits to be derived from innoculation. He instanced how in some localities people had come forward readily to be inoculated which in others they had held back, but viewing matters generally he thought they might come to the conclusion that inoculation had made steady progress in the presidency. He thought the word inoculation was an inappropriate one and asked his hearers if they could not invent some word in the vernacular that would mean a prevention against disease. He thought it was the first time that representative medical men from the various Native States of the presidency had come together and he hoped it would not be the last, for they belonged to a noble profession and must realise that in India there were other diseases besides plague. Dealing with the scourge of malaria, His Excellency alluded to the manner in which it had been combated by sanitary methods on the Panama Canal works. He also instanced how cholera was responsible for many deaths and said in fighting all these diseases the valuable co-operation of the medical profession was essential. It had therefore occurred to him that next year it might be desirable to hold medical conference in Bombay and if such a suggestion met with the approval of the profession he would be happy to help to carry such a movement out and therefore hoped to again have the pleasure of meeting those who he had met that day. (Applause.)

The various medical gentlemen were then presented to His Excellency who after wishing them farewell left the building amidst hearty cheers.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business Transacted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The proceedings at the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day were formal. Business transacted comprised the referring to Select Committees of the Coroners and Prisoners Bill and the Civil Procedure Code Bill, and the passing of the Private Trusts and Trustees Bill.

The next Meeting is on Friday the 31st instant.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Attempted Murder by an Officer.—On Tuesday night Major H. Coates Phillips D.S.O., entered the house, at Church Crookham, Hants, of his wife (who obtained a divorce from him some 18 months since,) shot and wounded with a revolver his mother-in-law and a Mr. Smith, a solicitor, and then committed suicide.

Christmas at the Post Office.—The number of letters and parcels dealt with during this Christmas season at the London Post Office is believed to have exceeded the previous record by several millions.

Lifeboat Services.—A statement issued by the National Lifeboat Institution says that the total number of lives saved in 1907 by lifeboats has been 932.

Lord Curzon.—Lord Curzon has consented to become a candidate for the vacancy created among the Irish representatives peers by the death of Lord Kilmaine.—Our Dublin Correspondent says that the rank-and-file of the Irish Unionist party heartily welcome Lord Curzon's candidature.

The Druce Case.—In pursuance of a faculty granted last Friday in the Consistory Court of London the Druce grave in the Highgate Cemetery was opened on Monday morning. Only representatives of the Home Office and of parties directly interested were allowed to be present, and stringent police precautions had been taken to exclude the public from the cemetery. After the grave had been opened, the coffin alleged to be that of Mr. T. C. Druce, and having a plate inscribed with his name, was brought to the surface, and the outer lid removed. A leaden shell was disclosed, also having a name-plate; and this, when opened, was found to contain the body of an aged and bearded man. A careful examination of the remains was made by Professor Pepper and Sir T. Stevenson, and the coffin was afterwards closed and replaced in the vault.

The Unemployed.—A statement is issued of the grants awarded by the Local Government Board in aid of the unemployed under the powers of the Unemployed Act from October 30 to December 28. The total amount of the grants is £38,439.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our Sydney Correspondent says a hearty welcome is given there to the proposal to utilize the Imperial Secretariat as a means of explaining to the central Imperial authorities the reasons why Australia and other threatened colonies regard the restriction of Asiatic immigration as imperative.—Statistics published in Melbourne relating to the productions of the Commonwealth in 1901-7 show that there has been a steady development in agriculture. The total value of the products of the primary industries in 1906 was £65,000,000.

Canada.—It is announced that under the recent convention between Canada and France, most-favoured-nation treatment will be accorded in Canada to Austria-Hungary, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Venezuela, and the British Colonies which do not now enjoy preferential treatment.

Natal and Zululand.—A Pietermaritzburg telegram says it is understood that the first task of the composite regiment will be to effect the arrest of the chief Sikoboko.

The Transvaal.—The assent of the Imperial Government to the Immigration Restriction Act, published last week, has brought to a crisis the question of the deportation of "passive resisters," who include the great majority of the Indian population in the colony. A score of ring-leaders were summoned to produce their registration certificates and failing to do so were ordered to leave the colony. A number of Indians and Chinamen were to have been arrested on Tuesday morning for their passive resistance to the magistrate's order requiring them to quit the Colony within 48 hours but they were not to be taken into custody. The Indians believe that the Government is considering whether it has power, under the Immigration Restriction Act to place Indians over the border by force.

THE UNITED STATES.

Relations with Japan.—Our New York correspondent reviews the attitude and utterance of the jingo journals on the subject of British and American relations with Japan.—Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, left Washington on Monday for Tokio, ostensibly to report to his Government on various questions; but it is believed that he will not return.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Maritime Customs revenue for 1907 is estimated at £5,443,750.

France.—The subject of naval strength has been discussed by the Senate.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been in conflict over the Budget. The central administration of the French Foreign Office is being reformed, the English Foreign Office serving as a model.—The projected episcopal assembly has been postponed by the Pope.—A number of sentences have been passed on anti-militarists.

Germany.—In the Moltke-Harden libel trial, Count Kuno von Moltke himself addressed the Court. Apart from the personal charges brought against himself, he declared that a sentimental, unmanly tone had never prevailed at the Imperial Court.

Italy.—By a gas explosion at the Stock Exchange in Rome 20 persons have been injured.

Japan.—Our Tokio Correspondent says there is no foundation for rumours that Mr. Lemieux's mission has failed.

Manchuria.—In a telegram dealing with the situation in Manchuria our Peking Correspondent calls attention to the number of Japanese soldiers who remain in the country though it is perfectly tranquil, and records complaints of their incivility to passengers on the railway. He gives instances in which the Japanese have forbidden railway construction, and claims that it is impossible to reconcile the prohibition with any rational interpretation of the policy of the open door.

Morocco.—General Drude has asked to be allowed to return to France, as he has suffered from attacks of malarial fever. General d'Amade has been appointed to succeed General Drude.—Our Tangier Correspondent reports that further disturbances have occurred at Fez, were, fortunately, there are now no Europeans.

Russia.—The trial of the members of the first Duma concerned in the issue of the Viborg Manifesto was concluded on Tuesday in St. Petersburg. All the defendants except two, who were acquitted, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

American Legislation on "Options."—A Parliamentary paper has been published containing a report prepared at the British Embassy in Washington on American legislation in regard to gambling in "options" and "futures." The report shows that in most of the States such transactions are still legal.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a New Year message to his diocese, refers to the importance of the forthcoming Pan-Anglican Congress and Lambeth Conference of Bishops.—In his New Year pastoral the Bishop of Carlisle deals at some length with the questions raised by the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act. Personally, he says, he regrets the passing of the Act, but in the circumstances he is definitely in favour of these marriages being celebrated in church.

Egypt.—On Thursday, Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, held a reception in the Palace at Khartum in honour of Sir Eldon Gorst, to whom an address of welcome was presented. Sir E. Gorst, in reply, said there would be no change of any kind in the policy which had been laid down by Lord Cromer and approved by the British and Egyptian Governments, and which had already effected so wonderful a transformation.

Naval and Military.—The New Year's Day list of promotions in the Royal Navy contains the names of 16 commanders advanced to the rank of captain and 25 lieutenants promoted commander. The January number of the "Navy League" Journal contains an article in which, in view of the new German programme of ship construction, Mr. Stead's declaration that "where the Kaiser lays down one keel, we must lay down two," is emphatically endorsed, and naval estimates of £40,000,000 are advocated.

Sporting.—At the Kempton Park Race Meeting, the Christmas Hurdle Handicap was won by Captain C. P. B. Wood's Amersham, and the Sunbury Steeplechase Handicap Plate by Mr. L. Neumann's Baeldi.—At Manchester, on Wednesday, the New Year Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mr. R. B. Henry's Moonstruck.—At Bendigo, on Saturday, the cricket match between the M. C. C. team and Eighteen of Bendigo ended in a draw. The first innings of the Englishmen ended for 213, and the Colonials, to whom were absent were all dismissed for 55. Rain then set in, and play was given up.—The second Test match between the M.C.C. team and Eleven of Australia began on Wednesday at Melbourne. The colonials batted first, and at the close of a rather slow day's play had scored 255 at the cost of seven wickets.—A football match under Rugby Union rules between teams representing France and England was played on Wednesday at Colombes, near Paris, and was won by the Englishmen by two goals and three tries to nothing.

Obituary.—Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Lord Bayne, M. Guyot Dessaigne, Sir A. B. Garrod, Mr. C. A. Kelley, Mr. F. B. Kendall, M. de Trooz, Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E.

Shipping.—Reports have been received of many shipwrecks during the recent rough weather.—"Times."

THE Police searched the "Navasaleti" newspaper office in Calcutta yesterday under a Warrant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of publishing seditious articles. Monomohan Ghose, the Printer, was arrested and released on bail for five thousand rupees.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Reuter's Agency (Dec. 30) is informed that the interpretation placed by certain Russian newspapers upon the Reuter statement of a few days ago concerning the Anglo-Russian Agreement—as suggesting that the Agreement was not working harmoniously—is quite unjustifiable. The statement in question was in no sense inspired by the British Foreign Office, nor did it pretend to be, but in so far as it went to show how opportune was the signature of the Agreement and how harmoniously it has worked, it certainly represents official views.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador, speaking to-night at the annual dinner of the new English Club here, dwelt on the new departure made during the past year in Anglo-Russian relations to the mutual advantage of the two countries. A common ground, he said, had been established of a solid and durable understanding, a ground upon which he hoped and anticipated their commercial and industrial relations would flourish. Sir Arthur Nicolson referred to the vast resources and great market of Russia, and alluded to the tramway contract recently concluded by the Moscow authorities with a British firm, which he hoped would be the precursor of many other British enterprises in Russia.

MOROCCO.

General Drude has asked to be allowed to return to France as he has suffered from attacks of malarial fever. General d'Amade has been appointed to succeed General Drude, and was ordered to leave for Casablanca on the evening of December 27.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on December 27:—

The operations against the Kasbah of the Mediuna are not expected to begin before the arrival of the reinforcements which the Government has decided to send, and which will not reach Casablanca for a week to come. The reserves previously organised at Oran in view of their possibly being required on the Atlantic coast of Morocco having been utilized in the operations against the Beni Snassen on the Algerian frontier, the Minister of War immediately ordered the formation of a second reserve. This force, which is now being completed at Oran, will, it is said, be sent to Casablanca. Together with 6,000 men already on the spot, these troops will form a force of sufficient strength to carry out the necessary operations without risk

agencies and middlemen who monopolise the trade in many articles of non-Prussian origin. The meeting, therefore, decided to open communications with other Associations and industrialists in regard to the boycott. In view of this boycott, which is likely to become general in Galicia unless the Prussian Poles Expropriation Bill is withdrawn, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," it would be well for British manufacturers and merchants who have direct or indirect business relations with Austrian Poland to be sure that their goods are not consigned to Prussian agents or sent through Prussian middlemen. Otherwise they are likely to have them returned. Inquiry as to agents not affected by the boycott may be made of any British Consulate in Austria.

GERMANY.

A murder of highly dramatic character has been committed at the little garrison town of Allenstein, in East Prussia. Major von Schoenebeck, of the 10th Dragoons, lived with his wife and family in a detached house on what is known as the Castle Freedom. He slept by himself on the ground-floor, other members of the household having their bedrooms on the first storey. It had been his intention to join a shooting party, but when his orderly went to call him he found his master lying dead on the threshold of his room. He had been shot at a close quarters with a pistol of small calibre. Near him on the floor lay his own army revolver, which, however, was fully charged. On Dec. 31 a Capt. von Goeben confessed that it was he who shot Major von Schoenebeck. Frau von Schoenebeck has been arrested at Allenstein on suspicion of having instigated the murder of her husband.

The trial of the Moltke-Harden libel case was continued on Dec. 30 in Berlin. The evidence of Professor Schweninger and his wife, taken by commission was read, and after some other proceedings the hearing of evidence was closed. On Dec. 31 counsel on both sides addressed the Court, and Court von Moltke spoke on his own behalf.

According to a United States Consular report, the latest obtainable figures show that the number of vessels built in Germany in 1906 was 760, of 398,151 registered tons, against 646 of 310,771 registered tons in 1905, and 535, of 267,991 registered tons in 1904. Among the vessels built in 1906 were eleven men-of-war, of 30,831 registered tons. In addition to the foregoing, there were built in foreign countries, on orders, for German firms, 119 vessels, of 122,245 registered tons.

FRANCE.

The last day of the year has been marked by a tragic incident in the Senate, which caused great emotion in the Chamber, as well as in the Luxembourg Palace. M. Guyot-Dessaigne, the Minister of Justice, had just left the auditorium of the Senate after the early morning sitting, and had entered the Salle des Conferences when he suddenly dropped down dead. He died of heart disease, of which he had had more than one attack while in the Chamber recently. It is probable that the fatal seizure was brought on by the excitement of the debate in which he had just taken part, and at the close of which the Senate had decided to nominate a Commission of Inquiry into the faults, which, according to M. Guyot-Dessaigne's report on the subject, had been committed in connection with what is known as the liquidation of the religious congregations' property. The Minister of Justice had the satisfaction of hearing M. Le Provost de Launay, a political adversary and a fervent Catholic, award him well-merited praise.

The journey to Madrid of M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, which is announced affords substantial proof, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," of the growing cordiality of relations between France and Spain. I have heard that King Alfonso was personally anxious for M. Pichon's visit to Madrid. Were it only to talk over the situation in Morocco that will follow the end of the pending military action when France and Spain will be called upon to ensure the further application of the Act of Algeciras there would be ample justification for an interview between M. Pichon and his Spanish colleague. But there are, no doubt, other matters affecting general international politics that may advantageously be discussed by the two statesmen. It is thought likely that the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will also pay a visit to the Spanish capital, but that he is prevented from doing so just now by his manifold occupations before the opening of Parliament.

HOLLAND.

The Sugar Convention,—The Hague, Dec. 31 (Reuter).—Replying in the Second Chamber of the States-General to-day regarding the Bill approving the additional Act of the Sugar Convention, the Government stated that the term within which the protocol was to be ratified was fixed to end on Feb. 1, but the Government had asked for an extension until April 30. Should Great Britain not be disposed from the obligations involved in Article 4 of the Convention that State would leave the convention altogether on Sept. 1, and bounty fed sugar would then be admitted to the United Kingdom after Aug. 31. It would thus become more difficult for Dutch sugar to compete in the English market. Should the additional Act not be approved, and again should Great Britain withdraw, the maintenance of the Convention itself would become uncertain, to the great detriment of Dutch colonial sugars.

TURKEY.

The following telegram from Constantinople has been issued in Vienna by the Austrian official telegraph agency:—"It is reported that Hakki Bey, the well and creditably known legal adviser of the Porte, is to be appointed Ambassador in London. This would be a noteworthy innovation, since the last four ambassadors in London have been Christians, whereas the Mussulman officials of the Porte have long agitated for the appointment of a Mussulman Ambassador out of regard for the Mahomedan subjects of the British Crown, and point out that the practice of choosing Christian Ambassadors was only introduced during the reign of Queen Victoria and is no longer valid."

MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, Dec. 27 (Reuter).—Replying to the joint Note in which the Ambassadors repeated their application for the renewal for a period of seven years of the mandates of the foreign officers engaged in the work of carrying out reforms in Macedonia and insisted that instructions in this sense should be sent to Hilmi Pasha, the Porte renews its proposal to take into its service the civil agents, the financial advisers, and the superior officers of the Macedonian "gendarmerie" and invites the Embassies to reconsider this offer.

Dec. 30.—The Ambassadors held a meeting yesterday and discussed the last reply of the Porte to their demand for the renewal for a period of seven years of the mandates of the foreign officials engaged in carrying out the reforms in Macedonia. A fresh Note was drafted, and presented to the Porte the same day, declaring that the Ambassadors, basing themselves on instructions from their Governments, are unable to accept the proposals of the Porte, and must insist on its compliance with their demands and on the immediate transmission of instructions to Hilmi Pasha to authorise the Financial Commission to resume work.

FRENCH BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES.

LONDON, January 4.

The news published in yesterday's Continental "Daily Mail" to the effect that the Union Velocipédique de France has just issued a notice prohibiting all its members from taking part in the Olympic Games which are being organised for next summer in London, has spread consternation throughout the world of sport. Even if France's prospects of success in these games were small the abstention of this nation from what should be a universal competition cannot fail to be regretted.

Lord Desborough, who has been the heart and soul of the Olympic Games, told a representative of the "Daily Mail" yesterday that he fully believes the difficulties, whatever they are, will be soon smoothed away, and intends presently to go to France in person to settle any outstanding questions.

What hitch there has been is due in a great measure to the severe illness of Baron Pierrie de Coubertin. "The Games owe everything to the French, and we could have no greater disappointment," said Lord Desborough, "than the abstention of any French representatives."

At the international meeting held in Brussels, the French representatives wished to exclude from the competition all who had competed with professionals—a definition, as Lord Desborough pointed out, that would exclude for example, Mr. Balfour. But it was agreed that different games needed different rules. All the nations are agreed that the games exist for the amateur. Never has there been such universal agreement on the point, but, except perhaps in rowing, no new definition of the meaning of amateur has been made, and the rules generally are those that prevailed at Athens.

Lord Desborough spoke with great admiration of the zeal of the European nations and the extraordinary effort being made in the United States to get the pick of their amateurs. Four great trial games are to be held in East, West, North and Central for picking teams by pure competition, and, as previously published, a sum of £10,000 has been raised.

The whole scheme and origin of the games Lord Desborough added, was the French idea of a great comradeship of the amateur athletes and players of the world, and that is and all nations are busily co-operating.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURG, December 27 ("Times").—The assent of the Imperial Government to the Immigrants Restriction Act is published in the "Gazette" this afternoon. The Transvaal Government are therefore, for the first time placed in a position to enforce the Asiatic Registration Act by deporting "passive resisters," who include the great majority of the Indian population in the colony. That they have every intention of making their new powers felt is shown by the fact that Mr. Gandhi and various other leaders of the passive resistance movement were placed technically under arrest to-day, and will appear before the magistrates to-morrow morning in order that they may produce registration certificates, which of course, they do not possess.

So far as it is possible to gauge the feeling of Pretoria and Johannesburg, there is general relief at the termination of a rather farcical situation, in which the Government was unable to give any real effect to a policy which was endorsed unanimously by Parliament.

The Act comes into force on Jan. 1. An Immigration Department has been established.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Times" stated on the 30th that the question of the Asiatic passive resisters continued to monopolise public attention there. A score of ringleaders had been summoned to produce their registration certificates, and failing to do so, had been ordered to leave the colony. No action had so far been taken with regard to the rank-and-file of the Asiatics, and it was generally assumed that the policy of the Government was to give them a further chance of registration when the influence of their leaders was removed. The struggle on both sides was being conducted with the utmost courtesy, and the sense of injustice under which the Indian community was undoubtedly labouring seemed directed entirely against Lord Elgin and his colleagues in England, not against the local authorities.

The South African Indian Association in Cape Town passed a resolution expressing alarm at the inactivity of the Imperial Government in regard to the treatment of British Indians in South Africa.

The Natal authorities refused to permit Indians deported from the Transvaal to remain in Natal, or even to cross the border unless satisfactory arrangements were concluded with the Transvaal.

It was reported from Johannesburg on Dec. 31 that the Indians and Chinamen who were to have been arrested for their passive resistance to the magistrate's order requiring them to quit the colony within forty-eight hours were not to be taken into custody on that day. The Indians believed that the Government was considering whether it had power, under the Immigration Restriction Act, to place Indians over the border by force.

Johannesburg, Dec. 30 (Reuter).—The Chinese residents here held a meeting to night to bid good-bye to their compatriots who have been arrested under the Registration Act and to Mr. Gandhi, who will most probably be lodged in gaol to-morrow. The feeling at the meeting was one of determination to fight to the end.

Counsel who have been consulted by the Indians declare that the Government under the Immigration Restriction Act is only empowered to send the Indians to the border. If they were placed over the border by force it would constitute an assault, such action being "ultra vires."

MASS MEETING AT JOHANNESBURG.

Jan. 1 (Reuter).—The leading Indians in the Transvaal declare that they do not so much object to the regulation regarding finger impressions as to what they term the close legislation and compulsory segregation.

Two thousand Indians held a mass meeting this afternoon. Delegates from Pretoria and other towns were present. The chairman of the meeting delivered a speech, in the course of which he declared they were all prepared to suffer the penalty prescribed by the law rather than submit to its provisions. Hundreds of Indian merchants, he said, were compelled to live on their capital. He drew attention to the dismissal of Indians in the service of the Government for refusing to register themselves, and said the time had arrived when they must face imprisonment, deportation or any other punishment. If the Government deprived them of their trading licenses, it would thereby demonstrate that it was not the identification, but the expulsion, of Indians that they required. They must, therefore, offer a resistence in proportion to the Government's oppressive action. He estimated that nearly 6,000 Indians had already left the Transvaal, being unable to stand the stress of the situation. They would show the Government that if their leaders were removed, every Indian would become a leader. When the Transvaal was under a foreign flag, the Indians had been treated as British subjects. Now, under their own flag, they hardly knew they were British subjects. If they were refused trading licenses, they would trade without them, and suffer the penalty of the law. In the struggle for the right to remain in the colony they were pleased to receive the co-operation of the Chinese residents.

A resolution was unanimously adopted stating that the Imperial Government, in sanctioning the Immigration Restriction Act, had surrendered its right and duty of protecting the interests of weaker and unrepresented parties, and ironically congratulating the Transvaal Government on arresting the Indian leaders and passive resisters. The resolution further asserted that they viewed the arrests as a test of the real sentiment of Indians, and hoped that their compatriots who remained in the colony would adhere to the solemn oath they had taken not to submit to the Act.

Pretoria, Jan. 1.—The non-arrest of the Indians and Chinese who have failed to comply with the magistrate's order to leave the colony does not imply that the Government has departed from its policy, but merely that it desires to avoid undue haste. There has been no action in the matter to-day, but it is expected that measures will be taken against the recalcitrants at the end of the week.

The South Africa British Indian Committee will hold an emergency meeting at Caxton Hall on the 9th inst. to consider the drastic application of the Transvaal Immigration Restriction Act to British Indians, and to invoke the intervention of the Government to protect them.

Mr. L. W. Ritch, secretary of the South Africa British Indian Committee, of which Lord Ampthill is president, and with which a number of influential members of Parliament are connected, stated on Jan. 1, in an interview with a representative of the Press, that the committee would shortly hold an important meeting at Caxton Hall to consider the drastic application of the Transvaal Immigrants' Restriction Act to British Indians lawfully resident there, by which they are threatened with summary deportation and confiscation of vested rights and property, and to invoke the intervention of the Government to protect them against such harsh procedure. The meeting was an emergency one, and would be held on Thursday, January 9, when a number of members of Parliament were expected to be present. Expressing his own feelings on the subject, Mr. Ritch, who lived for twenty years in the Transvaal, said that he looked at the matter from two points of view. That which concerned him most was that such legislation, sanctioned by the imperial guardian of the interests of subject races, which permitted a relatively small number of colonists, albeit members of a self-governing colony, to impose degradation upon enlightened and cultured representatives of the 300 millions of India, suggested an all too ready inclination to divert "the white man's burden" from our own shoulders to those least able to protest against having to carry it. He continued: "I consider such surrender to colonial sentiment little short of a betrayal of an imperial trust. From another point of view it seems to me to be evidence of what must prove to be a fatal policy of drift. Sooner or later the drifting ship must fall foul of the racial rocks and snags that are becoming more and more evident. Sooner or later some decisive stand must be taken to prevent the Mother Country being plunged into a vortex from which no amount of empty imperialistic sentiment will extricate her. Nothing could be more dangerous to the Mother Country than an attack on India. This question involved the prestige of the British race." A number of resolutions expressing indignation at the treatment meted out to the Indians have been received by the committee from Labour bodies of the United Kingdom. Indications of indignation had also been shown by many Liberal members of Parliament and Labour representatives.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, in a conversation with a representative of "Reuter's Agency" on the Immigration Restriction Act in the Transvaal, said:—"At the present moment, with the situation in India what it is I regard the legislation as a calamity. It will be used as a handle to show that the British Government is neither able nor willing to protect its own subjects, even in its own colonies. The position of the Indian is much worse than that of the Japanese, for Japan can and does, take diplomatic action, from which India is debarred. When I was in Parliament I devoted much time to ventilating this question. I was always persuaded that Ministers, from Mr. Chamberlain downwards, looked upon the whole question from the first with very great disapproval and irritation, but that they were more or less helpless, owing to what they thought was strong local feeling in Africa. All along the line things have gone from bad to worse. This legislation is one of the utterly unjustifiable and hideous things done in the name of the Imperial Government, which even the most ardent friend of British rule in India cannot possibly justify, and which has shaken, and will further shake, the loyalty of the Indian people and their confidence in the desire or power of the Imperial Government or the British Crown to protect them against injustice. I am not surprised at the Transvaal passing such a piece of legislation, but I should have thought that the Imperial Government when and while granting self-government would have warned the Transvaal against perpetrating such folly. I am surprised not only that the Imperial Government has not done so, but has readily assented to the law. Of course, things will not rest here. We shall fight in the interest of the British Government, because if we throw up the fight and tell the people of India that there is nothing to be hoped for from the British Government on the score of justice, the delivery of such a dangerous message would render the situation desperate indeed. If it were a question of these Asiatics injuring a single Englishman I would be the first to assent to rules framed to prevent such injury, but this is not the case. The whole legislation proceeds from mere race prejudice, and is prompted not so much by Englishmen as by Continental low-class settlers who are not British subjects."

INTERVIEW WITH SIR R. SOLOMON.

Sir Richard Solomon, Agent-General for the Transvaal, commented in an interview with a representative of the "Morning Post" upon the present situation regarding the treatment of British Indians in that Colony, which the coming of the New Year has for reasons, which he explained, rendered more acute.

"From reading some of the letters and articles appearing in the Press upon this subject," observed Sir Richard Solomon, "the impression would naturally be left upon the mind of people ignorant of the facts that the law under which action is now being taken by the Transvaal Government was initiated by that Government, and forced through Parliament by the aid of a large majority. Now that is an impression which I wish to remove by merely stating as briefly as possible what are the real facts in connection with this legislation."

INADEQUACY OF PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.

"The Asiatic Law Amendment Act, under which Asiatics resident in the Transvaal are compelled to take out certificates of registration, and which was passed with absolute unanimity by the Transvaal Parliament, is merely a re-enactment of an Ordinance passed during the last Session of the nominated Legislative Council under Crown Colony Government. The necessity for passing an Ordinance of this kind was clearly stated by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Duncan), who in introducing it stated that the Peace Preservation Ordinance, which was the only instrument available to the Government for restricting Asiatic immigration, was not designed to fulfil the purpose, and did not serve the purpose very well. Mr. Duncan proceeded to give the reasons for this new legislation as follows:—

'In the first place it [the Peace Preservation Ordinance] did not enable the Government to secure that every Asiatic coming into the Colony should have a permit; it exempted from the provisions as to requiring permits certain classes of people, among others, persons who were residing and actually in this Colony or the Orange River Colony on May 31, 1902. Any man actually so residing in the Colony at that date and actually in it did not require a permit if he came and went out of the country, and in dealing with people such as many who came under the administration of the Asiatic Immigration provisions the utmost difficulty was always found in identifying those persons who were here on May 31, 1902, or in exercising any proper check upon the bona-fides of Asiatics who claimed they were here on that date and therefore were not required to hold permits. Another deficiency in the law was that it did not provide any machinery for identifying a particular person with a particular permit. They had tried to make that identification possible by requiring thumb-marks, but it was doubtful how far that condition should be enforced, and without such a condition it was perfectly hopeless to connect any particular man with a particular permit. Law No. 3 of 1885 required that Asiatics who came into the Colony to settle for purposes of trade or otherwise should be registered. It was proposed to amend that law by the draft Ordinance That law was couched in the vaguest possible terms, and serious doubts had arisen whether the provisions about registration were compulsory in regard to Asiatics who did not definitely settle in the Colony for the purposes of trade. It was doubtful whether they applied to youths who came into the colony as shop-assistants or servants of Asiatics here, and it was equally doubtful whether it applied to Asiatics born and growing up in this Colony. A large number of the registers in which the registration was recorded had been lost or destroyed during the war, the registration certificates gave no means whetever of identifying the persons to whom they were issued, and it was common knowledge that they had passed freely from hand to hand as marketable commodities, and that in the case of an Asiatic who had died or who had left the country the certificate was transfered to somebody else. That was an unsatisfactory state of affairs and led to great uncertainty as to which of the Asiatics now living in the country had entered the country with lawful authority and which had come in surreptitiously.'

NO HUMILIATION OF INDIANS INTENDED.

"Mr. Duncan's speech," continued Sir Richard Solomon, "showed that the then Government of the Transvaal had no intention whatever in introducing the measure referred to of humiliating the Indian population or of oppressing them. The object of the measure was merely to enable the Government to carry out the restrictions which had been placed by the Peace Preservation Ordinance on the immigration of Asiatics. The immigration which enters by seaports can easily be controlled; but in the case of an inland Colony like the Transvaal, with an immense land boundary which could not possibly be guarded at every point, it was felt to be impossible to control the immigration of Asiatics into the Transvaal unless there was an effective system of registration of those Asiatics lawfully resident in the Colony as well as of those who were authorised to enter under the law restricting immigration. The Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the Transvaal did not, however, receive the Royal Assent, as it was thought better that legislation of that character should be dealt with by the Parliament under the new Constitution.

The first measure passed by this Parliament was the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, which is merely a re-enactment of this Ordinance and was passed with absolute unanimity. To this Act the assent of his Majesty was duly given, and in commenting upon that Act the "Times" in it issue of May 4 last, said:

"The decision of the British Government to sanction the Transvaal Registration Bill, announced on Thursday by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons, may be regarded as a regrettable necessity, but it will be generally admitted that in advising his Majesty not to disallow the Bill the Secretary of State followed the only possible course open to him in the circumstances.

"It is clear that this Act has now to be administrated by the Transvaal Government. It can only be amended by Parliament itself, and it will be seen how difficult it is to suspend any action which the Act itself authorises."

DIFFICULTY REGARDING TRADING LICENCES.

"To give an illustration. The Act provides that no trading licence can be granted or renewed to an Asiatic unless he produces a certificate of registration. Under the law of the Transvaal trade licences expire on December 31 of each year. When, therefore, Asiatic traders apply for the renewal of their licences it is impossible, in the face of the law, for the licensing authorities to issue them unless certificates of registration are produced. It is out of the question for the Transvaal Government to give instructions to the licensing authorities to issue such licences contrary to the law; and even if that were done it is pretty certain that an application would be made to the Supreme Court to restrain such Indians from carrying on trade under licences which had been illegally issued.

"Mr. Ghandi, in an interview cabled from Johannesburg, appears to have announced that it is the intention of the British Indians, should the renewal of trading licences be refused, to trade without such licences. This no Government could possibly tolerate, and the result of such a course will be that Asiatic traders carrying on trade without licences will have to be prosecuted according to law. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that a way will, if possible, be found of so amending the regulations made under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act as to remove the objections to registration at present entertained by the Indians.

"If the Indians would only see that no insult to them is intended by asking them to take out these certificates, but that, on the contrary the whole object is to prevent evasions of law which restricts the immigration of Asiatics into the Transvaal, the present difficulty may be overcome. Deportations and imprisonments may, perhaps, be avoided, but insistence upon trading without a licence contrary to clear statutory provisions obviously cannot be allowed."

CONTINUITY OF IMMIGRATION POLICY

"I should like to say a few words with regard to the other Act passed unanimously by the Transvaal Parliament, namely, that known as the Immigration Restriction Act, which has received the Royal Assent. Prior to the passing of this Act the immigration of Asiatics into the Transvaal was restricted under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, which continued in force from 1902 until the Immigration Restriction Act became law, under which this Ordinance was repealed.

"Under that Ordinance no person, with a few exceptions not necessary to be referred to, was allowed to enter the Transvaal without a permit issued on the authority of the Governor (now Governor in Council), in whom discretion was vested to grant or to refuse it. In practice permits were issued under this Ordinance to those Asiatics only who could satisfy the issuing authority that they were resident in the Transvaal before the war. The Immigration Restriction Act repeals that Ordinance; but it is clear that if the Act had not become law, owing to the Royal Assent to it being withheld, the Ordinance would have continued in force, and the Transvaal Government, in the exercise of the discretion vested in it, would have refused to issue permits to Asiatics, and so have prohibited their coming into the Colony as effectually as it now can under the Immigration Act.

"With regard to the Immigration Restriction Act, therefore, the provisions which practically prohibit the immigration of Asiatics not resident in the Transvaal before the war substantially continue the policy which had been carried out during last six years in the Transvaal, and therefore in this respect no new grievance has been created."

THE ANTI-ASIATIC LAWS.

PROBABLE EFFECTS IN INDIA

[BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.]

An Empire which embraces within its wide areas millions of people of diverse race and colour presents an aggravated form the peculiar problems associated with racial conflict. The trouble which has arisen with the Asiatics in the Transvaal is but a phase of the ceaseless struggle, racial and economic, between the white and coloured peoples of the world. In the United States and in our own colonies the whites are for the present obsessed by the Asiatic danger, and oblivious of civilisations more ancient than their own place the brown and yellow man on the same low plane as the Kaffir, the Negro, and the Kanaka. In the case of our own colonies the treatment extended to Asiatics involves Imperial considerations the gravity of which do not seem to be appreciated by the colonists. Foreign Powers may erect what barriers they please against the subjects of other Powers, who in turn, are free to take action to protect the interests of their own "nationals." But the actions of the self-governing States of an Empire against the people of a great dependency of that Empire give rise to questions of the most serious import. Let it be remembered that Canada, South Africa, and Australia are implicated in this matter of the treatment of British Indians. In self-defence, it may be, the ten million or so white inhabitants of the British colonies have not hesitated to take the risk of exciting the indignation of almost three hundred million people in India. The Transvaal Government, representing barely 250,000 whites, have gone farther than any of the other colonial authorities in their anti-Asiatic policy. The enforcement of the Registration Law and the provisions of the new Immigration Act have created a situation full of perplexity for the Imperial Government and it is undeniable that, unless the operation of the Transvaal laws be modified, a new lever of sedition will be placed in the hands of agitators in India.

The demand of the Indian "passive resisters" in the Transvaal is for the just and fair treatment of Asiatics who have been long resident in the country. A people bred up in the traditions of caste are not likely to dispute the right of a dominant race to impose restrictions on immigrants. The Indian leaders in the colony have fully recognised the need for immigration regulations; and in their own interests have signified their readiness to assist the authorities to secure the observance of a reasonable law. They are even prepared voluntarily to register and under Lord Milner's regime did so register. But they are firmly opposed to compulsory registration accompanied as it is under the Transvaal law with requirements which the Indians declare degrade them to the level of habitual criminals. The Asiatic Law Amendment Act, which requires all Asiatics lawfully resident in the Transvaal to be registered, is felt to be a piece of class legislation of the most objectionable kind, and is regarded as but the precursor of more stringent regulations intended to secure the exclusion of the Asiatic trader. Registration may appear a small matter to excite trouble, but it is attended by a singularly detailed procedure. An Asiatic adult lawfully resident in the colony has to make application for a certificate on a form which provides for a complete statement of personal and family details, physical condition, and appearance. Some of these requirements especially offend the susceptibilities of Mohammedans. But the applicant is required, in addition, to leave no fewer than eighteen finger impressions on the paper, and, be he coolie or professional man, "dhobi" or wealthy merchant, he must submit to this proceeding. If his application for registration be granted he is given a certificate on which a thumb impression has to be placed. The Transvaal legislation does not discriminate between an Indian who may be the ruler of a population as great as that of the whole of the colonies put together and the humblest hewer of wood and drawer of water. The Indian gentlemen whom Mr. Morley deems fitted to join the Council of the Secretary of State in London would not escape indignities in the Transvaal. Mr. Ghandi, the leader of the passive resistance movement, is a barrister of the Inner Temple. Mr. Edward Nundy, another leader, is lawyer and a medical man who has served the Colonial Office at Lagos and in British East Africa. Yet while the Transvaal Kaffirs can obtain exemption from the pass law and the curfew law, the educated British Indian is not exempt from conditions which apply to the illiterate coolie. Mr. Ghandi, who was one of the first to register voluntarily under Lord Milner's rule, recently proposed that the Immigration Act should be amended on the lines of the Natal Act, which requires that Asiatics who cannot otherwise be identified should carry domicile certificates. The Transvaal Government have not seen fit to adopt that compromise, though it would be acceptable to the Asiatics and would relieve an extremely awkward situation.

When the last mails left South Africa no more than 500 persons had complied with the registration law, and over 7,000 adult Asiatics had rendered themselves liable to penalties by their failure to register. Until the new Immigration Act received the Imperial assent the Transvaal authorities possessed no power to deport Asiatics who refused to be registered. They could be ordered to leave the country and imprisoned for refusing to obey. A further means of pressure was provided by the issue of trading licenses being restricted to holders of registration certificates. The Immigration Act contains a clause providing for the deportation of undesirables, but legal opinion declares that the Government can do no more than place the "passive register" on the border. It is difficult, at any rate to see how they can be put across the Transvaal border without the consent of the other South African colonies or of the Government of Natal. The Labour leader himself admitted that the central doctrine which he preached was that the freedom which was good for Canada was good for India. Well might Mr. Morley, speaking to his constituents at Arbroath on October 21, describe this as "the grossest fallacy in all politics"—and, as far as the happiness of the three hundred millions of the inhabitants of India is concerned, one of the most dangerous. The disgraceful scenes which have within the last few days wrecked the Indian National Congress at Surat have once more shown how unfitted even the most "westernized" Indians still are for the duties and responsibilities of representative institutions.

Thanks to Mr. Deakin's visit, we all know more about Australia and her wishes than we knew before. Since his return a new tariff has been framed on the principles which he laid down at the Conference; first, to meet the needs of Australia; secondly, with a view to preference for the Mother Country and the sister Dominions; thirdly, to deal with the countries which discriminate against the Commonwealth. The tariff is much higher than was expected and has produced an unfavourable impression in this country. In consequence of the protests of British manufacturers, the original preference in favour of England has been extended; and much more is promised when Australia is granted that reciprocity which she asks, and which, as Mr. Deakin quite frankly admitted to the Australian Parliament, is not to be expected from the present Government of Great Britain. To render the new tariff more palatable to the Australian Labour party, an Excise law has been grafted on to it with far-reaching provisions. Meantime, the Commonwealth is prosperous, and large Budget surpluses have been the rule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I have read with much interest and pleasure your usual annual leader for "1907" in the "Times" of to-day. I have been particularly impressed with the paragraph relating to the Imperial Conference. You have already permitted me, through the courtesy of your columns, to express my opinion, in the month of May last, that this Conference was a success.

Your designation of the Premier of Australia, as having "revealed himself to the public of Great Britain in the character, now almost extinct at home of an orator of the first rank," especially pleases me, who have long been one of his admirers and supporters.

In the paragraph, also, relating to the Colonies, generally, I entirely sympathize; but I own to a feeling of some disappointment in falling to observe any notice of the remarkable incident of the conferring in September last, by his Majesty, of the name of "Dominion" on New Zealand.

This is a most important as well as splendid result of fair-reaching effect in connexion with a colony founded in the year 1839, under the auspices of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

If it had not been for the genius, the enterprise, and forethought of that great man, as I happen to know from possessing his personal acquaintance at the time, New Zealand would now have been, instead of a Dominion of Great Britain, an appanage of France.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK YOUNG.

The Athenæum, Pall-mall, S. W., Dec. 31, 1907

THE attachment of Officers of the Indian Army to units at Home during the four months of the drill season, for a month at a time, at Aldershot, Salisbury and the Curragh, is a move in the right direction, says a Home paper, but it depends upon the way the thing is worked whether it is useful or otherwise. "The attachment of Staff College Officers is a case in point. If the Commissioned Officers are really inclined to help, it is all right; but sometimes the whole thing degenerates into a farce. Keen Indian Officers may pick up a good deal, and at all events it is right that they are to have the chance."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE PAST YEAR IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

ON January 2 the Ameer of Afghanistan arrived in India on a State visit, which lasted nearly two months. As the guest of the British Government he passed through the chief cities, making the acquaintance of the Viceroy, of Lord Kitchener, and of the principal officials, and both producing and receiving an excellent impression. He is believed to have been specially gratified by a telegram of welcome from the King, in which he was addressed as "Your Majesty," and he left with the expression of the hope that he might return for a second visit in the near future. How far the extreme anxiety shown to consoliate the AMEER—at the expense sometimes, it must be feared, of the feelings of the native Princes of India—will permanently benefit our relations with Afghanistan still remains to be seen says the "Times" writer on Indian affairs. Internally the Indian Empire has experienced troubles which had the Government not been firmly supported at home, might have developed into some thing very serious. It was significant that while the National Congress, at the end of last December, was passing resolutions in favour of boycotting and other forms of hostility to England, the Mahomedan Congress at Dacca was declaring its unshaken loyalty, denouncing the boycott, and applauding the partition of Bengal. This has been the attitude of the Mahomedan community throughout the year and it has been strongly supported by many non-Mahomedan native Princes. On the other hand, during the early months of the summer there were serious riots in the Punjab and in Bengal, fostered by a pernicious agitation on the part of certain educated people, especially native barristers at Lahore and writers in native newspapers in Calcutta. To the great disappointment of certain Labour leaders, Irish members, and sentimental Radicals at home, Mr. Morley from beginning to end gave a firm support to the cause of order, and did not hesitate to authorize, in the case of the worst agitators, that process of deportation without trial which is permitted to the Government of India by the Act of 1818. He announced in the House of Commons that "His Majesty's Government was determined not to deprive the Government of India of any weapon which the law placed in their hands for the suppression of disorder." Three weeks later, in introducing the Indian Budget, Mr. Morley made a memorable speech, reviewing not the agitation only, but the whole condition of India, describing the steps which the Government had taken to cope with various difficulties, physical, and political, and frankly basing himself upon the position that "British rule must continue." At the same time he announced certain political changes of which the Government had approved—namely, the constitution of Advisory Councils of notables, the enlargement of the various Legislative Councils, and provision for a more detailed examination of the Budget. He also announced his intention of nominating two native gentlemen to the India Council in London; a promise which was fulfilled later by the nomination of Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta, a distinguished Hindu member of the Civil Service, and Mr. Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, an influential Mahomedan of Hydarabad. The effect of the action of the Government and of a number of prosecutions under the ordinary law was soon apparent in the general decline of the agitation, especially in the Punjab, and the Government of India have felt themselves justified in releasing the two chief agitators, who had been deported to Mandalay. It would, however, be premature to regard the unrest, of which that agitation was the outward and visible sign, as already at an end. The great railway strike which for a few days paralysed the whole railway system of Eastern India may have been a purely economic phenomenon, but the co-operation of natives and lower grade European "employes" was a novel fact of no small significance. Moreover, in both the Bengal provinces the situation is still far from satisfactory. So recently as October 2 a native meeting in Calcutta was followed by serious rioting, in the course of which forty policemen were injured, and an abortive attempt to wreck a train carrying the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal about a month ago has been followed by a murderous outrage last week on a British magistrate in Eastern Bengal. It was at least a remarkable coincidence that just at the time of the Calcutta meeting Mr. Keir Hardie was touring in Eastern Bengal and making inflammatory speeches to ignorant crowds, which one of the native papers described as "delirious with joy." Whether misreported or not with regard to other matters, the Labour leader himself admitted that the central doctrine which he preached was that the freedom which was good for Canada was good for India. Well might Mr. Morley, speaking to his constituents at Arbroath on October 21, describe this as "the grossest fallacy in all politics"—and, as far as the happiness of the three hundred millions of the inhabitants of India is concerned, one of the most dangerous. The disgraceful scenes which have within the last few days wrecked the Indian National Congress at Surat have once more shown how unfitted even the most "westernized" Indians still are for the duties and responsibilities of representative institutions.

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BOMBS IN CZAR'S PALACE.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" states that several bombs have just been discovered in the Imperial Palace at Tsarskoye Selo, and in the apartments of M. Stolypin in the Winter Palace.

It may be remembered that in order to ensure the safety of M. Stolypin the Czar some time ago placed at the disposal of the Minister apartments in the Winter Palace for his residence. The police officials, in consequence of the discovery of the bombs, have received orders to make domiciliary visits, and to take special measures to guard against any acts of violence by members of the Revolutionary party

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

WHAT WERE DICKENS' REAL INTENTIONS?

[The real mystery of "Edwin Drood" is: How would the author, had he lived, have finished the story? In view of the "Edwin Drood" production at His Majesty's Theatre the following article, will be found interesting and timely.]

In the early years of his fame it is well known that Charles Dickens was bitterly opposed to the dramatisation of his works by unauthorised adapters Powerless to prevent the representation of plays founded upon his novels, he denounced in indignant terms the encroachment upon his rights, and the injustice of the law which permitted him to be despoiled without the remotest means of redress.

But the appropriation of his plots and characters for stage purposes was less offensive to Dickens than the cool audacity with which his plans and intentions were anticipated and perverted by his adapters of that period, "The Old Curiousity Shop," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," "Martin Chuzzlewit," and others of his stories were publicly performed as stage plays before their completion in serial form, and in each case the adapter supplied a denouement of his own devising, without regard to the intentions of Dickens himself.

IS ANY OTHER SOLUTION POSSIBLE?

Is "Edwin Drood," unfinished at Dickens' death, a fragmentary work whose final purpose is legitimately open to surmise? Were the author's intentions left in complete doubt, and is it to-day permissible to provide a solution of the mystery other than that Edwin Drood was murdered by John Jasper.

People who read their Dickens often wonder whether he meant to kill Edwin Drood or intended him to come back in the end. There are two reasons for thinking Dickens intended him to be really murdered.

The first is that if he had come back he would have been in the way. He would not have married Rosa, for in Chapter 13 they had agreed to be brother and sister to each other. In Chapter 21 it is evident that Rosa is in love with Mr Tartar and he with her. In Chapter 14 Edwin is in love with Helena Landless, but he could not have married her if he had lived, because in the last book of Forster's "Life of Dickens" Helena was to marry Crisparkle, the Minor Canon.

The second and stronger reason for believing Edwin Drood really dead, is that Dickens, in writing to Forster, says: "I laid aside the fancy I told you of, and have a very curious and new

THE "TIMES" ON THE CONGRESS.

On December 30th "Times" commented on the Crongress as follows :—

The fate which overtook the Indian National Congress at Surat is exactly what close observers of the movement have for a long time predicted. Some of its most prominent members had been in the habit of talking moderation within the Congress and proclaiming disturbing and inflammatory sentiments outside. The younger and wilder spirits took them at the measure of their external speeches, and thus fell an easy prey to the insidious temptations of the real enemies of ordered government in India. They were incited to compel the Congress to adopt the most extravagant and impossible demands, or failing that, to wreck it. These tactics nearly succeeded a year ago; this time they were entirely successful. . . .

The Moderate leaders in the Congress have wrought their own undoing. They wanted to make the people of England think that the Congress represented the "Indian nation," though they knew in their hearts it did not. To that primary end, the outward semblance of unity, all other considerations were sacrificed. They knew very well the character and the intrigues of Mr. Tilak; they knew—none better—the nature and the motive of the songs sung at the travesties of religious and patriotic festivals which he organized; yet almost to the end he was admitted to their private councils. They quarrelled behind closed doors, and then asked the public to believe that the long array of resolutions which they passed in the open, without a solitary amendment in twenty-three years, embodied the unanimous opinions of "the people of India." They did not represent even their own unanimous views, for in their secret conclaves bickering has been incessant. They did not represent the views of sixty millions of Mahomedans, who have steadily held aloof from the Congress, or of the Rajputs, or a large proportion of the Sikhs or the bulk of the subjects of native Princes; still more, they did not represent the ideas of millions of other quiet people who hardly knew that such an organization existed. . . What lesson are we to learn of the fitness of Indians for self-government from the example of the Congress itself? We will not unduly emphasize the inferences to be drawn from an encounter which has had parallels, in times of political excitement, in all countries. But how far, in its general methods, has the Congress proved itself capable of exercising the boon of elective self-government? It has had no acceptable principle of representation whatever; it has had no orthodox system of electing delegates; it has had no method of selecting a proportional number of men from each centre of population, and sending them to join in common deliberations. It has been a pell-mell assemblage, controlled by principles far more autocratic than the British Government would dream of introducing into India. Two or three strong men hold all the rest in subjection so far as they can, and dictate to them what they are to say, and how they are to say it. As it exists to-day, therefore, it is not surprising that the Congress has at last found itself on the verge of dissolution. One turbulent spirit, bursting through all restraints, has brought about its temporary downfall. The whole fabric of its pretensions was shattered in a moment when a single Mahratta shoe came hurtling through the air.

It is no part of our intention to express any gratification that the Surat gathering has had such a ridiculous termination. It is rather a matter to deplore. The Congress is essentially sectional, but, after all, it represents in some sense the articulate portion of a preponderating section of the Indian communities. No one wishes to see any body of intelligent Indians deprived of the opportunity of making their opinions and desires known. No one —except Mr. Tilak and his allies—wishes to stifle discussion, or to refuse a fair hearing to reasoned and reasonable views. But, if the Indian National Congress wishes to rehabilitate itself in public opinion, it must abate its arrogant pretensions, and it must reduce its programme to limits that are possible. Before confidence can be accorded to it, there must be a purging of its ranks of the men who are not constructive politicians, who are not genuine seekers for the redress of grievances, but whose sole aim is the subversion of the existing order of things. This the Moderates now promise; but Lala Lapat Rai already talks of reconciliation and it remains to be seen how far the severance is permanent. There is no room within the Congress both for the Moderates and for men who have been airing such noxious doctrines as the Extremists have of late. .

Until the Moderates cease from participation in intemperate agitation, until they finally cut themselves loose from the emissaries of disorder, they cannot expect to be regarded with respect and attention. When they do that, they will be listened to a fresh, but, as Mr. Morley told them, they must not "ask for the moon." India is not yet fitted for any general form of elective self-Government, and the period when her peoples will be so fitted is not even in sight. That is no reason, however, why thoughtful and prescient Indians should not busy themselves in the task of making such self-government possible. There are many obstacles to be surmounted, many gulfs to be bridged, before that day dawns. Before the various communities are qualified to govern themselves they must first break down the barriers that divide them from each other. They must reform their social system, they must curb those racial and religious jealousies which are far more living realities in India than any dislike of the dominant Power, they must show that self-government does not mean for them, as it would to-day, the substitution of the Brahmin for the Englishman—with all the implacable intolerance the change would imply—and the subjection of all India to the control of Bengali lawyers and clerks. Until these things are accomplished, the Congress will be wise to moderate its more ardent desires; for Great Britain will never be a party to any "reforms" which will set the people of India at one another's throats with that swift fury, so striking in its instant revelation of the true situation, which was witnessed the other day at Surat.

ST. LAZARE STATION WRECKED.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Jan. 3 at the St. Lazare terminus of the Western of France Railway Company in Paris, when some three thousand angry passengers, infuriant at the delay in the arrival of suburban trains, attempted to wreck the station and wreak summary vengeance on the station officials.

For a considerable time past there has been a great deal of public complaint owing to the incessant delays of trains on this line. The climax was reached when all the suburban trains arriving in Paris were from one to two hours late. It appears the intense frost during the night had caused a great number of signal wires to snap, with the result that several trains were held up within a mile or two of the terminus. When eventually the first trains from the suburbs began to crawl into the station considerably behind schedule time, hundreds of angry passengers began to smash the windows of the carriages with their stickes and umbrellas.

About one hundred passengers from one train took the driver and fireman of the engine to task, and struck them with sticks and umbrellas. The two men defended themselves by throwing lumps of coal at the infuriated passengers, finally deserting their engine and bolting across the metals to an opposite platform for safety.

By eight o'clock some 3,000 suburban passengers were standing on the platforms, and these with one accord made their way to the station-master's office. This official was absent, but the crowd found a man seated at a desk writing in a book, and taking him for the stationmaster, violently abused him, tore the coat off his back, struck him, and generally ill-treated him until it was discovered that the unfortunate man was a discontented passenger who was writing out a protest in the passenger's register of complaints.

The crowd then commenced to smash all the furniture in the office, and also in the adjoining offices on the platform. Armed with pieces of chairs, benches, legs of tables the mob proceeded to smash every pane of glass they could reach.

Meanwhile, as train after train entered the station the passengers joined the rioters, and soon invaded every part of the station, smashing all they could lay their hands on. Ticket-collectors, clerks, and porter, made no attempt to face the furious crowd, but hurriedly escaped.

Some twenty minutes later a strong body of police entered the station and promptly arrested a score of the rioters, just as a number of them were making a bonfire of books and papers in one of the offices. It took more than half an hour to clear the station and restore order, and when the later passengers arrived they found a large force of police on the platform, who formed lanes, through which the irate travellers were compelled to pass to the exists. The trains continued late all the morning, but there was no further rioting.

VISION OF ENGLISH CHILDREN AND SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

The report of the medical department of the Army for the year 1906 contains, among other important matter, an account of an inquiry into the state of vision among the children of British soldiers at the chief military stations of India. Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who had qualified as specialists in ophthalmology were send during the year to Rawul-Pindi, Peshawar, Nowshera, Ambala, Sialkot, Calcutta, Bareilly, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Kurrachee, Mhow, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, and Bombay, with instructions to examine the vision of the children of British soldiers, and to give the parents information regarding spectacles whenever these were required. The officers were also instructed to report on the lighting of schools and the structural alterations necessary to improve it: on the desks and seats, with reference to their adaptability for proper vision; and on other subsidiary factors connected with the vision of school children. The examination was only of children over seven years of age, and the results obtained are calculated to throw some light upon what may be expected when, under the regulations of the Board of Education, similar inquiries are instituted in this country. Six hundred and twelve children were examined, and of these ninety-nine, or sixteen per cent., were found to have defective vision, which, in eighty-eight of these cases, was attributable to error of refraction—that is to say, to faulty shape of the eyeball, unconnected with disease, and more or less completely remediable by spectacles. In all these cases the parents were informed of the nature of the visual defect, and advised what spectacles to procure; and with few exceptions they provided them at their own expense. In several cases it was remarked that children who had been considered wanting intelligence became quite bright and intelligent after the supply of glasses. The great majority of these refraction cases were due to hypermetropia, or flat formation of the eyeball, and the cases of short sight with or without astigmatism, amounted only to two per cent. A large majority of the children were under twelve years of age; and short sight is seldom much developed until a somewhat later period. There were nineteen cases of squint, of which sixteen were of such a kind as to be remediable by glasses or operation, or both combined; and the examiners were generally of opinion that Army schoolmasters had failed to realise their responsibilities with regard to preventing deterioration of sight in children constantly under their observation. The arrangements with regard to lighting and to the shape and position of desks and seats were, generally speaking, deplorable, the lighting especially being everywhere "defective," and in some instances "very bad." Extracts from some of the reports on this subject are given, and the "whole arrangement" is described as "most unsatisfactory" and as favouring the development of squint myopia, spinal curvature, and other deformities. Another important subsidiary cause of deterioration of sight in school children was inquired into—namely, the use of small, ill-defined, closely-set type, which even in a well-lighted room necessitates holding the book at a shorter distance than twelve inches from the eyes. With the two notable exceptions of the Bible and the Prayer-book, the type in use was satisfactory, but in these, which have to be constantly read by the children, the type is much too, small, and the necessity for immediate change in this respect has been represented. The medical officers who conducted the examinations dwell upon the "urgent necessity" of affecting improvements in the lighting the schools and of supplying suitable desks for the children; and rest their detailed recommendations upon the ground, equally applicable to schools in this country, that, as attendance is compulsory, there can be no question as to the moral obligation to alter any conditions which render it injurious to the children.

Another result of the addition of the specialists in ophthalmology to the Royal Army Medical Corps has been the examination for defects of sight of a number of soldiers who have either presented themselve voluntarily or have been sent by their commanding officers. In this way a certain number of otherwise good soldiers have had their distant vision so far improved as to render them good shots, and men have been retained in the Service who would have been invalided. The vision of the men of four infantry regiments have been carefully examined during the year, and of these 297 (out of 2,437) were found to be in various degrees defective. The experimental issue of glasses to a number of these men has, after a year's trial, given such encouraging result as to warrant a further trial limited to third class shots. It is anticipated that some of these men can have their distant vision so much improved by spectacles as to enable them to become second or even first-class shots, and in the regiments above mentioned seventy per cent. of those who were supplied with glasses improved considerably in their shooting.

HERR HARDEN'S SENTENCE.

Kaiser and Count Von Moltke.

BERLIN, JANUARY 3.

Herr Harden, the editor of "Zukunft," was sentenced to-day to four months' imprisonment for a criminal libel on Count Kuno von Moltke, the former command ant of Berlin and personal adjutant of the Kaiser.

He was also condemned in the costs of this and the trial in October, when he was acquitted of the same charge in a private prosecution brought by the Count, while he has to pay for the publication of the verdict in his own and other journals.

I learn that the verdict which thus rehabilitated Count von Moltke was immediately telephoned to the Kaiser at his castle.

Before instituting his first suit, Count von Moltke resigned his posts and was placed "at the disposition" of the army headquarters, but not retired. In view of the verdict, he can honorably resume his former appointments.

It was stated yesterday that the Emperor will appoint him to a high position in his entourage.

After the verdict given by the five judges, after three hours' deliberation, Herr Harden informed me that he will immediately appeal to the Imperial Supreme Court.

"I consider it," he said, "worse for Count Moltke than for myself."

Dr. Bernstein, Herr Harden's counsel, said, "We expected nothing more severe than a fine. All legal men support our contention that this second trial was a technical and moral violation of our law code."

The excitement in the crowded court-room had risen to fever pitch when the judges filed in. Herr Harden was pale, but self possessed, and neither he nor Count Moltke were visibly affected.

The judges said they found in the prisoner's articles in the "Zukunft" a "witless and banal slander."

Count Moltke was congratulated first by his family physician, Professor Zwingenburg, then by the Public Prosecutor, and the presiding judge. He could express his feelings only silently.

Making his way through the crowd to his white-haired sister, the Countess von Danckelmann, whose face was flooded with tears, he escorted her to an anteroom, whence they drove off unobserved to a private hotel.

Herr Harden, wrapped in a fur coat, left with his lawyers and journalistic friends.

Hemmed in by the crowd, they took refuge in a small cafe, where Herr Harden telephoned the result to his wife. Two or three persons shouted "Bravo," but it was a bitter contrast to his triumphal reception at the end of the first trial nine weeks ago.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY.—Dec 28.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Lieut W Ferbrache has been placed on the retired list

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenant—namely:—J H Drake, P C Headham (Dec 27) Probationary Sub-Lieut J Stewart has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant (April 5)

Dec 30

The undermentioned Acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—S H Dillon Jan 15, F H G Walker Jan 30, S E Nicolle March 15, L S Ormsby Johnson, E H Sparling, W Pennefather, D B Nicol H R W Turner D B Buchan Brown, V J Bowden-smith, G E Grey, E G G Hastings, G N Bradford, R Usher, B F Adams, E M Gibbings, P T Hewson, M A P Hood April 30, F L Davy W B Leycestor, D C Warner M V Cumberlege, G E Mathews, H V Lavington, T G Evans May 15 In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg, W G Stott M B, M A, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dec 29, Staff Paymaster. A Greenwood has been advanced to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Roy l Naval Reserve, Lieut A E S Hambelton has been placed on the Retired Rist Dec 12

Dec. 31.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Insp-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets J G H Maclean, M B, M A, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. The following promotions have been made:—Dep. Insp-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets W R Breton, M D, to be Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in his Majesty's fleet; and Fleet Surg P J Lilly to be deputy Inspector general of hospitals and fleets in his Majesty's fleet.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke! "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts o. honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

MAJOR'S SUICIDE.

Morbid insanity.

WIDOW'S STORY AT THE INQUEST.

London, Jan 3.

A verdict which amounted to "Suicide while temporarily insane," was returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest, which was held at Crookham near, Fleet, Hampshire, to-day, into the cause of the death of Major H. G. Coates Phillips, who killed himself after shooting two persons and attempting to kill his wife.

The exact terms of the rider added by the jury to their verdict of suicide were that the Major, at the time of the occurrence, was "morbidly insane through his long brooding over the divorce proceedings and separation from his late wife and child."

The inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Inn, Crookham, about a quarter of a mile from Velmead, the house where the tragedy occurred on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. Lucena (Mrs. Phillips's mother) and Mr. H. Smith, who were shot by Major Phillips, were unable to attend the inquiry owing to their serious injuries.

It is stated to-day that Mr. Smith is going on well, but the condition of Mrs. Lucena is not so satisfactory.

On the same side of the Reading-road as Velmead—the scene of the tragedy—stands the little inn at which the inquiry took place, and the coroner and jury occupied a small billiard-room at the rear of the building.

The jury were ranged along one side of a billiard-table and at the head, Many of those interested in the case, unable to find seats, stood round the fire,

The body of Major Phillips lay in the coach-house at the back of the inn,

Mr. H. Phillips, the Major's brother, a dark, handsome man with a heavy black moustache, arrived just as the inquiry was commencing.

Mr. Gardiner, of the firm with whom Mr. Smith is in partnership, represented Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Robb, the husband of the Major's half-sister, was also present.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The first witness was Superintendent Hawkins, who knew the Major well. He told of the Major being bound over when charged with attempted suicide on December 31, 1906, and said he faithfully carried out his undertaking. When in custody, Major Phillips was greatly distressed and volunteered statements showing that he was exceedingly fond of his wife and child. In response to a telephone message on January 1, witness went to Velmead and found the Major lying dead.

Miss Daisy Ouchterlony, who was staying with Mrs. Phillips said that shortly before midnight on Tuesday she accompanied Mrs. Phillips to the door. The dog was barking, and witness went down the steps to call it in.

Then "something dark" seized hold of her and flung her down. When she recovered from being dazed she heard shots in the hall. She next saw Mrs. Phillips running away. Mrs. Lucena and Major Phillips lay on the ground, and Mr. Smith over him. Witness ran to the stables for assistance.

WIDOW'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Phillips was next called. She was dressed neatly in a black fur jacket and hat, with a veil. She was quite composed and spoke in an icy, incisive, almost matter-of-fact tone.

Having given her name as Annie Elizabeth, Mrs. Phillips proceeded to her account of the tragedy.

"I was the wife of Major Phillips," she said. "I divorced him in July, 1906 and the decree was made absolute in February, 1907. Velmead is my private property. The furniture and everything that is in it are my private property. There was nothing of Major Phillips's on the premises, to my knowledge. Anything that was his had been removed."

The Coroner: He had no right there?—No, none.

"When the Major broke into the house in 1906," continued Mrs. Phillips, "I was not on the premises. I had left in my motor-car, I did not see the Major at all that time, The last time I saw him alive was a year and a half ago—I can't say the exact date.

"In September last the Major wrote to me a rather threatening letter, which I answered and then sent to my solicitor. Since then I have had no letters from him.

ELECTRIC TORCH.

"On the night of December 31 I went to the door of the house to see what the weather was like. I remained on the top steps while Miss Ouchterlony went to call the dog in. I have a little electric torch in my dress, which shone clear in the darkness, and I could recognise the Major by its light.

"I did not see Miss Ouchterlony knocked down, but I heard it.

"Everything was so sudden. Major Phillips caught hold of my arm and dragged me into the hall. He then pointed the revolver at me, saying, 'This is your last chance!' I said, 'Do let me live!'

The Major said to the butler, who was just bringing in a dish of snapdragon, 'If you come another step nearer I will shoot you dead!' The butler then left.

I tried to push the revolver away, but the Major was too strong—too determined.

"My mother came in next from the library. That diverted the Major's attention from me to her, and on seeing her he went up to her and said, 'You have been the cause of all this. You must die!' He also used some bad language,

"He caught hold of her and dragged her slowly towards the drawing-room, she calling out, 'Oh, don't—dont kill me!'

"He then placed the revolver to her cheek and fired, and she fell.

UNDER THE STAIRCASE.

"Then Mr. Smith, my solicitor, came down the stairs, and the Major cried, 'You here?' and shot at Mr. Smith, hitting him in the leg.

"I saw my little daughter getting under the staircase, and I got in with her. I felt a revolver bullet go quite close to my head.

The Major fired down into the staircase, but the shot just missed me and went through the floor. He then shot himself."

Had he ever threatened to commit suicide?—Oh, yes, many times.

Did you see Mr. Smith kneeling on him?—Yes. When I got out from under the stairs I went straight down to the stables and stayed there.

That is all you know about it?—That is all I know.

You had no idea that he was coming down?—Not the slightest.

Had he ever threatened you recently?—Not since September. He wanted to see me—he wanted to remarry me. He wrote to the child at Christmas, through my solicitor, sending her some sweets.

There was nothing threatning in that?—No, he simply said that he did not know where we were.

Mrs. Phillips explained, in answer to the Coroner, that her husband had not received the D.S.O. He had been offered it, or, as an alternative, a brevet-majority, and he chose the latter.

The police constable who was called in said he found the major dead, with his arms tied with a rope. He was grasping a revolver.

Dr. Wickham said that death was caused by a revolver shot and was practically instantaneous, Mrs. Lucena, he added had a wound in the left cheek, and Mr. Smith was shot in the groin. The bullets were hollow and expanding.

The jury then returned a verdict as stated above,

MONEY FAMINE PASSED.

Speedy improvement Expected.

New York, January 4.

The financial panic has passed its critical stage, and an improvement of the present conditions may be looked for in a sort while. As a matter of fact, all the banks have resumed cash payments, and the Clearing-house certificates are rapidly disappearing. Furthermore, the bankers have received from London advices which lead them to believe that in a short while a reduction in the tax on the discount of the Bank of England will coincide with an improvement in the conditions of the English market.

The money registered as taken by the banks this week amounts to an increase of dol. 6,664,100 The money received from home shows a net gain of dol. 4,884,100 This fact in itself is remarkable.

Since September 6 last New York has been diverting itself incessantly of money on behalf of the interior cities. The Treasury has, since December 27, withdrawn six million dollars which had been deposited in banks.

Each day the withdrawals amount to about dol. 300,000,but the total valne of these deposits still exceed 240 million dollars.

On the stock exchange matters improved considerably to-day. A number of businesses are resuming work, and the Morgan group strongly supported the rise in Readings. The shareholders of the Northern Pacific are expecting an additional dividend, but it is said Mr. Hill is opposed to the declaration of such dividend, fearing it will provoke unfavourable legislative measures in the North-Western States.

THE Resident Fellows of the University of Bombay have elected Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman to fill the vacancy on the Bombay Municipal Corporation caused by the resignation of Principal W. H. Sharp. Dr. Temulji was the only candidate nominated. His nomination was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Walter Huges and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

MR. THAW'S SECOND TRIAL.

Diabolo in Gaol.

New York, January 3.

The curtain is again about to be rung up on the great Thaw tragedy.

Mr. Harry Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire and brother of Lady Yarmouth, shot Mr. Stanford White, the great architect, in June, 1906, in Madison-square Roof Garden Theatre, during the performance of an operetta entitled "Mam'zelle Champagne."

Mr. Thaw alleged that Mr. White had wronged his (Mr. Thaw's) wife before her marriage to him.

During the first trial Mrs. Thaw told an amazing story of Mr. White's depravity and her own ruin, and the defence entered the plea of "dementia Americana," which is scarcely distinguishable from that of the "unwritten law."

After the proceedings had lasted from January 21 to April 12 of last year, the jury disagreed and were discharged. Mr. Thaw has remained in prison since the tragedy.

On Monday a commencement will be made with the task of selecting a jury to try Mr. Thaw, and a fortnight later, if the ponderous legal machinery of the criminal court works as usual, Mr. Jerome, the Public Prosecutor, will present the case for the prosecution.

Neither Mr. Jerome nor Mr. Martin Littleton, the senior counsel for the defence, with whom I conversed to-day have the slightest hope of completing the jury in fewer than fourteen days.

They point out that, in view of the fact that the "twelve good men and true" will be kept in the strictest seclusion, it is only natural that the talesmen from whom jurors are selected should resort to all manner of devices to avoid being chosen,

"UNEARTHING SKELETONS."

Mr. Thaw's detectives are now unearthing all the hidden skeletons and secrets in Mr. White's career and life.

Mr Littleton refuses to commit himself to any definite statement as to the line of the defence, but I gather that his conduct of the trial will differ radically from the theatrical methods employed by Mr. Delmas, the Californian lawyer.

He will not seek to influence the jury by forensic allusions and the spacious doctrine of "dementia Americana," or invoke cheap sentimentality by describing Mrs. Thaw as an "angle child," and Mr. Thaw as "Sir Galahad." Nor will be allow Mr. Thaw, as the prisoner did last year, to pilot the defence and interfere at critical moments with arbitrary and wholly unreasonable orders as to the course to be pursued.

In all probability the plea of the defence will be that Mr. Thaw was absolutely insane at the time of the tragedy, but that the long course of prison discipline and regular living have cured him,

"We have discovered," observed Mr. Daniel O'Reilly, who will assist Mr. Littleton, "that one out of a hundred victims of paranoia do actually recover."

One of the most important witnesses Mr. Littleton will call is Mr. Anthony Comstock, the leader of the Purity League, to whom Mr. Thaw appealed some months before the tragedy, for the suppression of the vile dens which he asserted Mr. White and his wealthy friends maintained in the heart of New York. Mr. Comstock referred the millionaire to Mr. Jerome, who refused to act,

THAW DRIVEN INSANE.

It was this refusal, it is alleged, which, convincing Mr. Thaw of the impossibility of obtaining redress drove him completely insane.

Mr. Jerome's chief witness will be "Abe" Hummel, the celebrated divorce lawyer, who is now undergoing a term of hard labour at Blackwell's Island.

A few days ago Hummel was reported to be dying, but it is now stated that he has recovered sufficiently to go into the witness-box.

The court room will be much smaller than that in which the first trial took place.

Justice Dowling is adopting energetic measures to prevent female curiosity-mongers from gaining admission, and he is even contemplating excluding a brigade of lady descriptive writers, whose effusions last year, filled columns of the sensational newspapers.

Unperturbed by the complaint of the City Comptroller that the trial is rendering the municipality bankrupt, Mr. Thaw is anticipating his second ordeal with eager optimism.

I paid a visit to the Tombs Prison yesterday and found him looking the picture of health, playing diabolo in the yard. He denied in emphatic terms the rumours that he had quarrelled with Mrs. Thaw, and said that it was the self-sacrificing devotion of his wife that upheld him through all the weary months of imprisonment.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—January 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt A C MacGilchrist, I M S, B
Mr S G deC Ireland, B Cov
Mr F L Crawford, B
Major W M Cubitt, B
Mr G S Hooper, B
Mr H S Tozer, B
Mr P J Mead, Bo Cov
Major-Gen E O F Hamilton, I A
Major-Gen R I Scallon, commanding Bangalore Bde
Lieut-Col G C Atkinson, I A
Lieut-Col H E Boileau, 5 Cav
Lieut-Col A Giles, 11 Raj
Major A Dennys, 122 R
Capt C M Goodbody, I M S
Major G deH Smith, 39 P W O, C I H
Capt A Northen, A S C, S and T Corps
Capt D G Ridgeway, 2-3, G R
Capt E L Swifte, 57 R
Capt J J Unwin, I M S
Capt J T Williams, 59 R
Lieut D E Knollys, 19 Punj
Lieut J Masters, 16 Raj
Lieut A L Morris, 17 Inf
Lieut F R Phillips, R A
Lieut C F Trench, 7 Lrs
Lieut M J D Young, S and T Corps
Lieut J H Bateson, R A
Lieut S Williams, 130 Bel.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W W Nind, B, 3 mo MC
Mr R W Egerton, B, 3 mo furl
Mr J W K McCrea, B, 6 mo furl
Mr M B Tyabji, Bo Cov, furl to 31-12-08
Major A E McBarnet, 25 Cav, 10 days
Capt O W White, 8 G R, 6 mo M C
Capt F H Harvey, 28 Punj, 2 mo M C
Lieut H C Pollock, R E 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister C F Hill, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival by "Assaye," sailing Feb 8

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col E P Frenchman, I M S, B
Capt A A Irvine, B
Capt A B Drummond, B
Mr J L Maffey, B Cov
Mr W A E Blakeman, B
Mr J W Lewis, B
Lieut Col G A Brownrigg, 128 Prs
Major S Geoghegan, 74 Punj
Major A E McBarnet, 25 Cav
Major T W H Forteath, S and T Corps
Capt W W Muir, 15 L Sikhs
Capt J S Bogle, Q O Corps of Guides
Capt H B Drake, I M S
Capt R Mumford, I O D
Lieut D S Niven, 25 Cav
Lieut V Beadon, 9 G R
Lieut C W Wallace, 22 Punj
Lieut F A B Johnstone, 101 Gren
Lieut K Woolhouse, 126 Bel
Commander C F Fletcher, R I M
Engineer A A Duncan, R I M
Nursing Sister C F Hill, Q A M N S I,

In the "Philippine Journal of Science" Messrs. Ashburn and Craig give some account of the part played by a species of gnat "(Culex fatigans)" in the spread of the disease known as dengue fever. They reared the insects from the egg, and found that after they had been allowed to bite a dengue patient they communicated the disease to an individual who was isolated under a mosquito net, and not subject to infection in any other way. No micro-organisms, however, were found in the infected gnats, and it is therefore concluded that the dengue microbe is ultro-microscopic in size.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation.

They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE DRUCE CASE.

Exhumation at Highgate.

The Druce vault in Highgate Cemetery was opened on December 30 under a faculty granted by the Chancellor of the diocese, Dr. Tristram, and the coffin of Mr. Thomas Charles Druce, the father of Mr. Herbert Druce, the defendant in the perjury proceedings now pending, was found to contain, in the words of the message issued by official authority early in the afternoon, "the body of an aged and bearded man."

Before dawn in the morning a small group of men had taken possession of seats opposite to the main gates of Highgate Cemetery. The biting wind which swept the Northern heights, carrying before it now rain, now cutting particles of sleet, did not deter the curious among the public, and by daylight the attendance had appreciably grown. As early as five o'clock the main gates were opened to let in the electricians who were responsible for the completion of the special electric lighting arrangements. Two hours later a covered van drove up in charge of men who were bringing the necessary tools for opening the coffin. Three other vehicles arrived later, conveying several of the official personages authorised by Dr. Tristram. These included Dr. Cunningham Duncanson and Mr. J. C. Scrivener (representing Mr. G. H Druce Blaker.) Mr. A. Travers Hawes (of the firm of Messrs. Baker, and Hawes, solicitors to the Cemetery Company), Mr. W.E. Clifton (surveyor to the Cemetery Company), and Mr. E. A. Gruning (surveyor to the solicitors of the Duke of Portland and Lord Howard de Walden). At twenty minutes past ten Dr. Pepper, the representative of the Home Office, Sir Thomas Stevenson, and a surveyor representing Mr. Herbert Druce put in an appearance. Meanwhile two representatives of news agencies who had been authorised to witness the opening of the grave had presented their credentials and had passed in. Other arrivals were Chief Inspector Dew, who held the warrant for the arrest of Robert Caldwell, the American witness in the perjury case, and Sir Melville Macnaghten, Assistant Commissioner of Police. Both at the principal entrance and at the lodge occupied by the cemetery superintendent a force of Metropolitan Police was stationed, and there was also on duty a mounted patrol. It was twenty minutes past ten o'clock when Dr. Pepper and Sir Thomas Stevenson reached the cemetery.

It had been understood that Mr. George Hollamby Druce (at whose instance the summons for alleged perjury was issued against Mr. Herbert Druce) intended to present himself at eight o'clock to ask for admission to the disinterment. Soon after that hour Mr. G. H. Druce duly presented himself at the superintendent's lodge. Mr. Druce, who was accompanied by a friend, having gained admission to the vestibule of the superintendent's quarters, formally demanded to be allowed to witness the exhumation. He was told this could not be, as there was no authority under the order of Dr. Tristram. Mr. Druce returned to the roadway, where, replying to questions of the Press representatives, he said, "I have been refused admission, and I have lodged a protest." "Do you," he was then asked, "intend to go further and repeat your demand at the main entrance?" "No," was the answer, "it is useless to do so." Later, however, Mr. Druce reconsidered his position, with the result that he addressed a further demand to the responsible officials. But this was attended with no better success, and Mr. Druce, after being twice repulsed, left the precincts of the cemetery.

The persons who had been authorised to be present at the exhumation found the shed erected near the grave brightly lit with electricity. When all had assembled word was at once given to begin operations. A tarpaulin was spread over a portion of the floor, and two pairs of trestles, with a table head placed over one of these pairs. The sod and mould had been lifted, The workmen, with crowbars, then eased up the great flagstone which covered the vault, and moved it away with rollers. The vault, whose bricks were white painted, was thereby disclosed as far down as the slabs which formed its second tier. On these rested at the left side the coffin of Mrs. Druce. An electric lamp was lowered, a ladder put down, and the workmen, descending passed ropes underneath this coffin, and, drawing it carefully to the surface, put it on one side. Next the men, descending again into the vault, numbered and otherwise marked the slabs with a view to their exact replacement; then, cutting the cement of the joints, they speedily pulled up one of the headmost slabs at the right-hand side, and disclosed the top of the coffin they sought. The other slabs above it were lifted one by one, and the whole coffin thereby uncovered; but when the workmen sought to clear the name-plate of the dust and lime they were at once forbidden, and ordered to confine themselves to removing all the slabs that were in the grave. At the bottom of the compartment of Mr. Walter Druce lay a tiny coffin containing the body of a baby, grandson of Mr. Thomas Charles Druce. The workmen now ascended, two planks were laid across the tomb, and a photographic camera brought and placed in position to take a picture of the three caskets as they lay, dust and grime included. Very careful observation was made by the professional men present of all that was to be seen.

The coffin now lay for an hour at the bottom of the tomb, awaiting the doctors' arrival. Dr. Pepper and Sir Thomas Stevenson appeared promptly at the appointed time. Men descended, and ropes being got round the casket, it was hoisted to the surface with the utmost care. It was an old-fashioned coffin covered with cloth and studded panel-style with brass nails. One of its six brass handles had come off, but otherwise all that was amiss was some fraying of the cloth and a little wasting of the edge of the lid. Careful measurements were made of dimensions, and both Dr. Pepper and Sir Thomas Stevenson made detailed notes of all these particulars, as well as of the actual state of the casket. The name-plate having been washed the inscription became plainly visible:—

"Thomas Charles Druce, Esqre., Died 28th Decr., 1864, In his 71st year."

Above and also below the inscription was a brass cross A photograph was taken. This ended, the grave diggers left, and two workmen employed by the undertakers entered the shed, unscrewed the lid with powerful pliers, and showed the lead inner coffin, which bore on its surface the same inscription as that on the outer oaken and cloth covered coffin. Further measurements were taken and noted. A workman next cut through the lead all round the outer edge of the upper surface. The lid was removed, bringing away with it the top of the innermost wooden shell which was attached to it. Then there was displayed a shrouded human figure, which proved to be that of an aged, bearded man.

It is understood that after the Home Office experts and the other interested persons had made all the observations and records which the circumstances of the case demanded, steps were at once taken to return the coffin to the vault, to restore the latter to its original condition, and to re-erect the monument. The Home Office, it is stated, has no intention to issue any official statement as to the opening of the grave beyond that already issued.

THE CLAIMANT'S POSITION.

A Press representative had a conversation with Mr. Edmund Kimber, of Walbrook, E. C., who is the solicitor acting on behalf of Mr. G. H. Druce. Asked whether the finding of a body in the coffin would materially affect his client's course of action, Mr. Kimber said it would make practically no difference, and, although he had not yet had time for consultation with Mr. G. H. Druce and his counsel, he had no doubt that the perjury case would be proceeded with. "I cannot deny," added Mr. Kimber, "that the remains of a man's body were found in the coffin opened to-day, but we are still without legal evidence to prove conclusively that the corpse is actually that of Mr. T. C. Druce." Asked what evidence would be required beyond the finding in the coffin of the remains of a body apparently resembling, in some respects, the late Mr. Druce—so far as any human features could be identified after forty years interment—remains found in the Druce grave in a coffin with a plate bearing as an inscription the name of the deceased, Mr. Kimber replied:—"The name-plate is not in itself evidence of identity, and it will have to be proved in a more complete way that the body is really that of Mr. T. C. Druce, which we do not admit. The case would be different if Mr. Herbert Druce and other witnesses could swear not only that they themselves saw the body put into the coffin, but followed the hearse to the cemetery and there saw the same coffin buried in the grave. The result of the exhumation certainly does not dispose of our case; but I can say little more at present, as we have not yet received the report of our surveyor who witnessed the opening of the grave this morning."

Mr. Atherley-Jones, K. C., M. P., and Mr. Goodman, the counsel acting for Mr. George Hellamby Druce, and Mr. E. Kimber, held a consultation on Dec. 31 with their client and other persons interested in the matter at counsel's chambers in the Temple, with the object, it is understood, of deciding what course shall be taken in the proceedings in view of the disclosure made at the exhumation at Highgate Cemetery. The cons

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

UNEARNED HONOURS.

That remarkable man, General Stossel, is now shown to have recommended his friend, General Fock, for the St. George's Cross before a blow was struck at Port Arthur. This is practical application of advice tendered to the Throne under very different circumstances. Whatever Prince Gortschakoff may truly have meant when he spoke of every extension of Russian territory as "extension of weakness to Russia," the men who pay the taxes certainly agreed with the literal saying. They saw money being poured out like water for the spread of civilisation, according to Russian ideas, in Turkestan; and they sadly declared that that money could be better employed in civilising Russia. On the one side, there were the military authorities, intent only on glory, urging the Czar to extend his dominions; on the other, there were the civil authorities praying him to stay his hand. And the civil authorities declared to the Czar that it would profit the nation if he would bestow the St. George upon every officer appointed to go forth upon his service; for until each officer had it the country would be constantly finding itself saddled with new and costly annexations, made by officers seeking the decoration.

NEW COINS AND CHRISTMAS.

New pennies come into the banks at Christmas time in great quantities from the Mint. One may see the neat little boxes bearing the Mint's mark in which they are packed being unloaded from lurries on to the steps of the bank, and stately bank porters with uniform coat discarded for the more work-a-day green baize apron, dragging them on small-wheeled trucks into the fastnesses of the bank. The boxes are about eighteen inches long by twelve square, and they are a fine handful to lift. The porters grumble not a little about the hardness of their Christmas work. The opening of a box is a great sight, though this is not done if a customer will take a whole box. The heap of pennies blazes like a heap of gold, which rapidly diminishes as the clerks callously make up the coins into five-shilling packages. There is a great demand for new coins at Christmas, both copper and silver. Tradesmen deck their windows with new pennies and give them in change; elderly gentlemen, beaming kindly on the bank cashier, ask him for so many five-shilling pieces, so many half-crowns, and so on. As for the bank teller, the less he sees of new money the better he is pleased. New silver is most difficult to count quickly. Its clear, sharp edges and surfaces catch, and the coins will not slide one over another. Sixpences cling together and have to be separated, and threepenny-bits are the worst of all.

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

The passing by the South Australian Parliament of a bill authorising the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth marks the disappearance of what has hitherto been a considerable administrative difficulty. A glance at the map shows how serious must have been the problem of keeping the tropical region of this province in touch with the seat of government. From Palmerston to Adelaide is 1,700 miles as the crow flies—if any crow could fly across such a stretch of desert. There has been an overland telegraph since 1872, but whenever a member of Parliament for the Northern Territory has visited his constituency his quickest route has been by railway to Brisbane, followed by coastal travel around Cape York Peninsula. The double journey has been almost equivalent to the circumnavigation of the Australian Continent.

A FATAL ASSIZE.

A tragic incident in connection with the administration of the Northern Territory occurred in 1875, and is still acutely remembered in the province. Judge Wearing had been visiting Palmerston to hold a circuit court there. On the return voyage his ship, the "Gothenburg," struck on a reef off the Queensland coast, and only 22 of the passengers and crew were saved out of a total of 124. Among those who perished were Judge Wearing himself, his associate, the Acting Crown Prosecutor, and a leading politician who had been twice Premier. By a vote of the South Australian Parliament a suitable provision was made for the families of those who had lost their lives in the public service, and a general subscription was made for other sufferers. Owing to this disaster the law was shortly afterwards altered to permit of all offences except those punishable with death being dealt with at Palmerston itself by a resident commissioner. The few remaining cases have been brought down to Adelaide for trial.

"BLUE LAWS."

The "blue laws," as the new Act for the regulation of Sunday observance in New York is popularly called, are exciting a good deal of irritation, especially among German Americans. This is not the first time that the Germans have objected to the enforcement of "blue laws." Dr. Brewer says that the "blue laws" of New Haven, Connecticut, are deemed apocryphal by many persons, but that in October, 1891, the German American Lincoln Club protested against their enforcement by a democratic judge, and resolved "to call upon all right-thinking citizens to assist in an effort to have the laws repealed by supporting and voting only for such candidates for the Legislature as would pledge themselves to vote for their repeal." The original "blue laws" were as old as the founding of New Haven, Connecticut. The founders of that community were John Davenport (1597-1670), a London clergyman, and Theophilus Eaton (1590-1658), a London merchant. These men, with some 300 followers, founded the colony of New Haven in 1638. By the Constitution of this colony church membership was made a prerequisite of the enjoyment of civil office and electoral rights. In 1655 the community found it necessary that the laws of Moses, which were the only laws they had hitherto recognised, "should be branched out into particulars." The General Court therefore requested Eaton to prepare a code, and this task he performed with the assistance of Davenport. The code was printed in London in the following year, with the title "New Haven's Settling in New England." To these laws, which were Puritanic in their severity, the epithet "blue" was applied partly in detestation and partly in derision. When enforced at different times since their enactment the enforcement was often fiercely opposed.

CROWDED JUSTICE.

The improvised court in the Central Hall of the Courts of Justice in which Mr. Justice Darling administered the law recently led the judge to make a playful comparison of himself to the Norman judges, who sat "Aula Regis" ("in the Hall of the King"). The supreme court which was instituted by the Conqueror was called indifferently Curia Regis, the King's Court, or Aula Regis, the King's Hall, and it was for two centuries the Royal court. It was essentially the King's Court; it was attached to his person, held in the hall of his palace, and followed him wherever he went. It represented the administration of justice by the King himself, and was in that distinguished from the English local courts, which continued until the institution of travelling justices in later Norman times. The Chief Justiciar, an officer appointed by the King, presided over the court, but at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, when the King "wore his crown," he himself administered justice. During the early Norman reigns we read of the King's Court following the monarchs about the country in their constant wanderings—at Westminster, Winchester, Gloucester, Windsor, and at Salisbury. After William Rufus had built Westminster Hall it became the chief seat of the Curia Regis, and was, indeed, the headquarters of the administration of the law until the building of the Courts of Justice in modern times.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BLASPHEMY.

Prosecutions for blasphemy, such as are now going on in London, are so rare nowadays that it is generally forgotten that it is an offence against both common and statute law. By an Act of William III. a person was declared a blasphemer who should deny any of the persons of the Trinity to be God, or assert that there are more Gods than one, or deny the truth of Christianity or the Scriptures. In deference to the opinions of Unitarians and others the first clause was afterwards omitted. In 1883 Lord Coleridge laid it down that "if the decencies of controversy are observed even the fundamentals of religion may be attacked without a person being guilty of blasphemous libel." The theory of the law of blasphemy (now possibly modified by this decision) was declared by Lord Hales to be that, "Christianity being parcel of the law of England, to reproach the Christian religion is to speak in subversion of the law." That there is risk of the law being used against the public interest is shown by the successful prosecution in 1841 of Mr. Moxon, the publisher, for having published Shelley's "Queen Mab."

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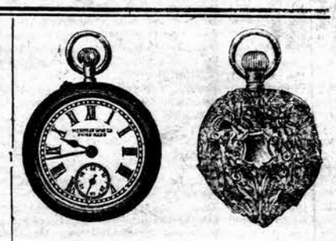

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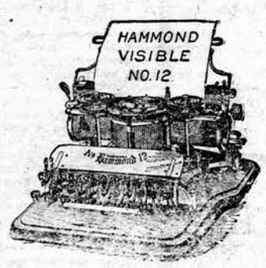

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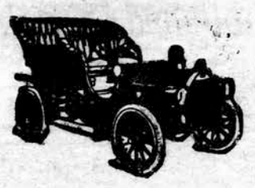

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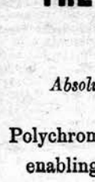

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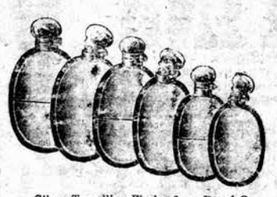

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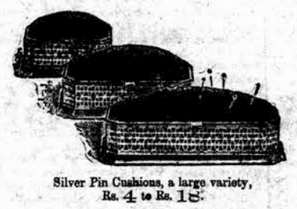

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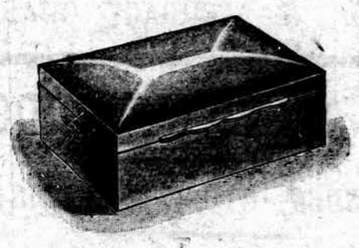

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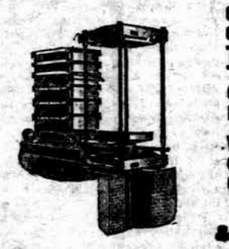

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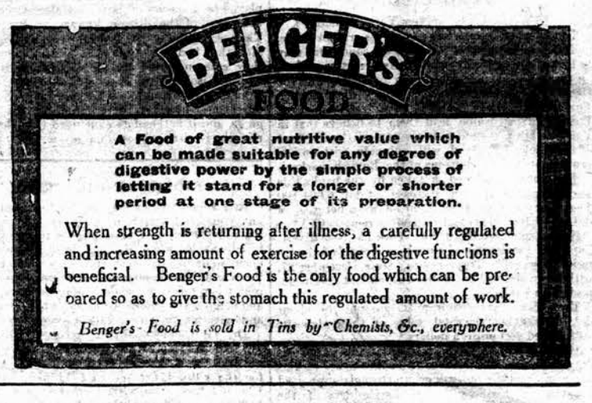
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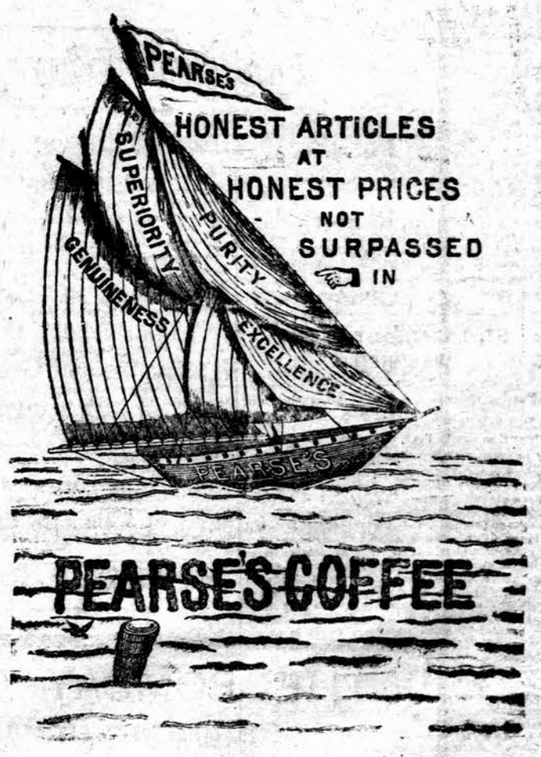

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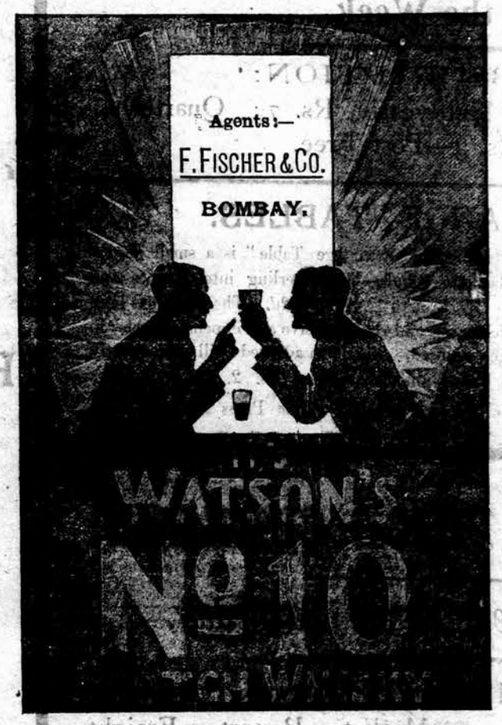

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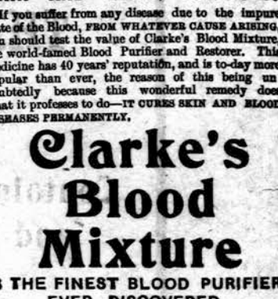

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